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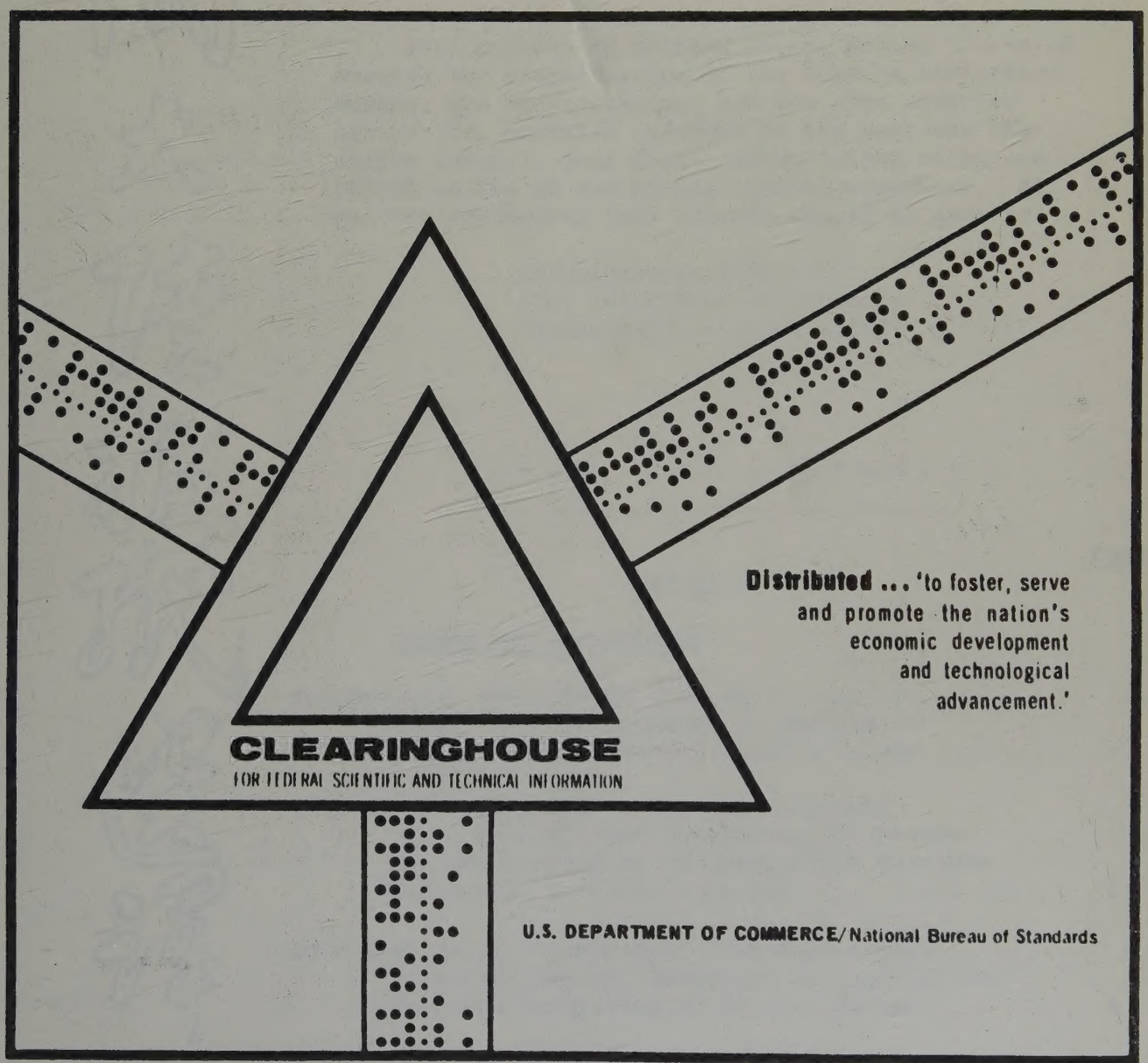
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July 13, 1970 No. 4695

****
* NATIONAL *
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KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

Foochow Mass Rally Marks 20th Anniversary of Korean War and Condemns US Imperialist Forcible Occupation of China's Taiwan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 28, 1970)

(NCNA Foochow, June 27) 50,000 armymen and civilians in Foochow held a grand rally today, solemnly marking the 20th anniversary of Korea's war for the liberation of the motherland and indignantly denouncing US imperialism for its towering crimes of forcibly occupying China's territory Taiwan province.

Red flags fluttered, the masses were high in spirits and a revolutionary atmosphere of militancy prevailed in the meeting place. The masses shouted time and again: "People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs!" "We firmly support the Korean people's just struggle against US imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their motherland!" "We firmly support the people of the three Indochinese countries in their just struggle against US aggression and for national salvation!" "We resolutely oppose the revival of Japanese militarism by the US and Japanese reactionaries!" "The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan!" "Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean people!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!" "Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people!"

Attending the rally were Han Hsien-ch'u (韩先楚), chairman of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee and leading member of the PLA units on the Fukien Front, and other leading members of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the PLA units on the Fukien Front, including Wang Chien-an (王建安), Lu Sheng (芦胜), Liao Hai-kuang

(廖洎光), Chan Hua-yu (詹化雨), Yen Cheng (严政), Wu Jui-shan (吴瑞山), Shih I-ch'en (石一宸), She Chi-te (佘积德), Lung Fei-hu (龙飞虎), Lo Ying-huai (罗应怀), Cho Hsiung (卓雄), Chu Yao-hua (朱耀华), Huang Ya-kuang (黄亚光) and Yeh Sung (叶松).

The rally was presided over by Ho Meng-hsien (贺梦先), leading member of the Fukien Provincial Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Foochow Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Cho Hsiung, leading member of the Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee addressed the rally. He said: On June 25 twenty years ago, US imperialism flagrantly unleashed a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, two days later, it forcibly occupied China's sacred territory of Taiwan province by armed force, in a frenzied attempt to annex Korea and invade the China mainland. Led by the Korean Workers' Party headed by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people defied brute force and rose in valiant resistance. Acting on their great leader Chairman Mao's instructions, the Chinese people sent the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people. Together they smashed the diabolic US imperialism and its accomplices into smithereens. The great victory of Korea's war for the liberation of the motherland has set a brilliant example for the people of the world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. It showed that "a weak nation can defeat a strong one, a small nation can defeat a big one."

In his speech, Cho Hsiung strongly condemned US imperialism for its towering crimes of forcibly occupying China's territory Taiwan province. He said: Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's sacred territory. While launching its war of aggression against Korea, US imperialism forcibly occupied China's territory of Taiwan province, throwing the 14 million Taiwan compatriots under the cruel rule of US imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang. Like the people of the whole country, we people of Fukien Province, separated from Taiwan by a strait, always have the Taiwan compatriots in our hearts. We are inspired by every victory they win in their struggle against US imperialism. We warn US imperialism: The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. Nobody can stop us from doing this. US imperialism must get out of Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits!

Before concluding his speech, he added: Fukien Province is at the forefront of anti-imperialist struggle. We armymen and civilians of Fukien must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic principle, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and bring about a new upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war. We will build our southeastern coast into an iron bastion, be ready at all times to respond to Chairman Mao's fighting call, wipe out all enemy intruders, liberate Taiwan and drive US imperialism out of Taiwan!

Other speakers at the rally were PLA representative Chang Hsiang-shan (张象山), recipient of order of merit, special class, and combat hero, second class, of the former Chinese People's Volunteers; Huang Shao-ch'in (黄绍琴), a workers' representative; Huang Ping-lung (黄炳龙), a representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants; Fang Ping-ting (方炳丁), a representative of the militia; and Li Shun-lai (李顺来), a representative of the Red Guards. They indignantly denounced the towering crimes of US imperialism in forcibly occupying China's Taiwan. They voiced the Chinese people's iron will to liberate Taiwan and join the people of the world in carrying through to the end the struggle against the US aggressors and all their running dogs.

The rally was followed by a mammoth demonstration by the heroic armymen and civilians and fully armed militiamen at the front line of the Fukien coastal defense.

* * *

Armymen and Civilians of Tantung City Hold Rally Marking 20th Anniversary of Korean War and Condemning US Imperialist Forcible Occupation of China's Taiwan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 28, 1970)

(According to NCNA Tantung, June 27) The revolutionary masses and commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army in the heroic Chinese city of Tantung, which is linked by a river with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, held a mass rally on June 26, solemnly marking the 20th anniversary of Korea's war for the liberation of the motherland and indignantly denouncing US imperialist forcible occupation of China's territory Taiwan.

Filled with revolutionary, militant vigor, more than 1,000 workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA commanders and fighters and revolutionary people of various other circles in Tantung municipality came to the rally. There were hung in the meeting place huge portraits of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, flanked with the national flags of China and Korea. The masses loudly shouted slogans and were high in spirits and firm in determination. The rally was permeated with a revolutionary atmosphere of the Chinese and Korean people's militant unity.

Leading members of the Tantung Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the PLA units in Tantung, including Jen Ch'iu (任 球), Wang Shu-nien (王 恕 年), Lin Yuan-fu (林 元 福) and T'ao Kuei-ch'un (陶 貴 春) attended the rally. Korean comrades in Tantung also attended the rally upon invitation.

Wang Shu-nien, chairman of the Tantung Municipal Revolutionary Committee, addressed the rally. He said: On June 25, twenty years ago, US imperialism, the common enemy of the people of the world, flagrantly launched a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and spread the flames of war to the Yalu River on China's northeastern border. At the same time, it occupied China's sacred territory of Taiwan province. Thus, US imperialism committed unpardonable towering crimes against the people of Korea, China and the rest of the world. However, as our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out clearly, "A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong one, a small nation can defeat a big one." Led by the Korean Workers' Party headed by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the heroic Korean people rose in resistance against the US aggressors and waged a great war for the liberation of the motherland. Following their great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, the Chinese people dispatched the Chinese People's Volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people. Through a brave and dogged fight, the Korean and Chinese people defeated the flagrant US aggressors and their running dogs, further revealing the true features of US imperialism as a paper tiger.

Wang Shu-nien indignantly denounced US imperialism, which is aggressive by nature, for its crimes of carrying out endless war adventures and perpetrating frantic aggression everywhere after its bitter defeat in its war of aggression against Korea. He also denounced the US and Japanese reactionaries for their crime of reviving Japanese militarism. He added: US imperialism has done innumerable evils and committed countless crimes. Its life will not be long. As people of the whole country do, we people of Tantung, who have a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle, are determined to unite with and fight together with the people of Korea, the three Indochinese people and the rest of the world and to resolutely carry through to the end the struggle against US imperialism and its running dogs!

Wang Shu-nien said: Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people points out: "Korea and China are friendly neighbors who are linked together as flesh is related to blood. The people of these two countries are tied together by a belt of deep-seated friendship." The people of Tantung municipality have learned deeply through practical struggle that the people of China and Korea are comrades-in-arms who, shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand, go through thick and thin together. The militant friendship sealed in blood between them in the protracted struggles against Japanese imperialism and US imperialism has been tested in turbulent storm and can be undermined by nobody.

In conclusion, Wang Shu-nien said: We the more than two million people of Tantung municipality who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution are determined to join the people of the whole country in resolutely acting upon our great leader Chairman Mao's great call, "People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs," and with the solid actions of grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, support the peoples of Korea, the three Indochinese countries and the rest of the world in their struggle against US imperialism and its running dogs.

P'eng Ch'ing-te (彭庆德), representative of the PLA units stationed in Tantung, Pai Fu-ch'ang (白福昌), representative of workers, Liang Shu-fu (梁树福), representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, Chang Yun-hou (張云厚), representative of militiamen, and Chou Li-o (周丽娥), representative of the Red Guards, also spoke at the rally.

The broad revolutionary masses of many factories, schools and people's communes in Tantung municipality who had cultivated a deep militant friendship with the Korean people during the resist-US and aid-Korea war recently held informal meetings and published special wall posters, commemorating the 20th anniversary of Korea's war for the liberation of the motherland and denouncing the US imperialism for its towering crimes of forcibly occupying South Korea and China's territory of Taiwan.

* * *

Luta Mass Rally Commemorates 20th Anniversary of Korean War and Denounces US Imperialist Forcible Occupation of China's Taiwan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 28, 1970)

(NCNA Luta, June 27) More than 1,500 armymen and civilians in Luta municipality, Liaoning Province, held a rally today solemnly commemorating the 20th anniversary of Korea's war for the liberation of the motherland and wrathfully denouncing US imperialism for its towering crimes of forcibly occupying China's territory of Taiwan province.

The rally was permeated with a revolutionary atmosphere of unity for struggle, showing the firm determination of the armymen and civilians of Luta to resolutely support the Korean people in their struggle against US imperialist aggression and for reunification of the motherland, to resolutely support the people of the three Indochinese countries in their struggle against US imperialism and for national salvation, to resolutely support the Palestinian people and other Arab people in their struggle against the US-Israeli aggressors, and to resolutely support the people of the world in their struggle against US imperialism and all its running dogs.

Leading members, including Liu Te-ts'ai (刘德才), Hsüan Shih-ming (宣世明), Wang Hai-t'ing (王海廷), Ch'eng Teng-chih (程登志), Sun Ching-hua (孙景华), Feng Ta (冯达) and Tu Po (杜博), of the Luta Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Liberation Army units stationed in Luta attended today's rally.

Trainees from some foreign countries in Talien and seamen from foreign ships now anchoring at the Talien harbor also attended the rally.

The rally was presided over by Hsüan Shih-ming, vice chairman of the Luta Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Tu Po, vice chairman of the Luta Municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally. He said: China and Korea are fraternal neighbors, linked by rivers and mountains and closely related to each other as the lips are to the teeth. Our two peoples are comrades-in-arms going together through thick and thin. The militant friendship cemented with blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples can stand any test. Like the people of the whole country, we people of Luta firmly support the Korean people's just struggle against US imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their motherland. We are determined to unite with the fraternal Korean people. Together we fight and together we will win victory.

Tu Po angrily condemned US imperialism for its towering crimes of occupying China's territory of Taiwan by force. He said: Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. US imperialism must get out of Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits! We Chinese people are determined to liberate

Taiwan! The fraternal Korean people have consistently supported our struggle to liberate Taiwan and opposed the US imperialist sinister activities of creating "two Chinas." We express our heartfelt thanks to the Korean people for this just stand.

He pointed out: Japanese militarism has been revived under the aegis of US imperialism. It has stepped up arms expansion and war preparations, rendering service to US imperialism in expanding the war in Indochina. It has brazenly stretched its aggressive talons into South Korea and China's territory Taiwan province. We sternly warn the Japanese militarists: If you ignore the historical lesson and are bent on tailing after US imperialist policies of war and aggression, indulging in the old dream of a "great East Asia co-prosperity sphere," you will surely meet with complete failure and even more severe punishment.

Other speakers at the rally included Chu Ch'uan-ch'i (朱传岐), representative of the PLA units stationed in Luta, Ch'ü Chen-tseng (曲振增), representative of workers, Chai Mei-ko (翟梅歌), representative of poor and lower-middle peasants, Li Hsiu-huai (李秀怀), representative of militiamen, and Yang Mao-chu (杨茂竹), representative of the Red Guards. They indignantly denounced US imperialism for its barbarous aggression against Korea and China's territory Taiwan. They expressed their unanimous resolve to firmly respond to our great leader Chairman Mao's fighting call, unite closely with the world's people and carry the struggle through to the end to defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs.

At the end of the rally, the participants shouted slogans: "Long live the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the Chinese and Korean peoples!" "We firmly support the Korean people's just struggle against US imperialist aggression and for the reunification of the motherland!" "The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan!" "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people!" "Long live Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people!"

* * *

CAPITALIST TENDENCIES

Revolutionary Committee of a Production Brigade in Kiangsu Rouses the Masses To Criticize Tendency Toward Capitalism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 17, 1970)

(According to NCNA dispatch from Nanking) In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution. It involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction," the revolutionary committee of Huahsi brigade, Huashih commune, Chiangyin hsien, Kiangsu Province, while arousing the masses of commune members to criticize the tendency toward capitalism, conscientiously implements various proletarian economic policies and pays attention to distinguishing right from wrong and correctly handling the relationship between agriculture and sideline production, thereby giving a great impetus to the development of agricultural and sideline production in the whole brigade and further consolidating the socialist collective economy.

Sharply Criticizing the Tendency of "Attaching Greater Importance to Sidelines Than to Agriculture," and Correctly Handling the Relationship between Agriculture and Sidelines

In Huahsi brigade, after effort had been made to sharply criticize the capitalist tendencies of attaching greater importance to sidelines than to agriculture and of undertaking commerce to the neglect of agriculture, the broad masses of cadres and commune members conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's policy of "over-all development with food grain as the key link." But, some people could not distinguish right from wrong and regarded proper sideline production as a tendency toward capitalism, so that they for some time dared not grasp sideline production. The brigade revolutionary committee was of the opinion that shifting from the former practice of attaching greater importance to sidelines than to agriculture to the present state of ignoring sidelines meant going from one extreme to another and this was an expression of misapprehension of the proletarian economic policy.

Accordingly, it set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized the cadres and commune members to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's policy of "over-all development with food grain as the key link," to sharply criticize the revisionist trash of "san-tzu i-pao," "free trade" and "money in command" as peddled by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. It also educated them by telling them facts by both positive and the negative examples.

The year before last, the No. 2 production team ignored sideline production. Development of agricultural production was hindered. It was known as a poverty-stricken team in the brigade. It had to borrow money for use as capital for its production. Its commune members earned a small income. This adversely affected the consolidation of the collective economy.

The No. 5 production team, while tightly grasping grain production, actively conducted the collective sideline production, multiple undertakings and over-all development, so that it had sufficient production capital, its commune members earned a large income and its collective economy was continuously developed and consolidated.

After making a comparison between these two production teams, the cadres and the masses realized that: If they neglect taking food grain as the key link and concentrated on undertaking sidelines, they will lead the socialist agriculture to the sidetrack of capitalism. But if sideline production is ignored, the socialist collective economy will also be undermined. Only by seriously implementing Chairman Mao's policy of "over-all development with food grain as the key link" and vigorously promoting the over-all development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sidelines and fishery, will it be possible to further consolidate and develop the collective economy.

Through study and revolutionary mass criticism, the cadres and the masses righted the relationship between agriculture and sidelines. In the No. 6 production team, the cadres and the masses formerly wanted to fell the mulberry trees in more than 20 mow of land and grow grain crops there instead. Now, they realized that felling mulberry trees for growing grain was disadvantageous to the consolidation of the collective economy. Accordingly, they renewed management of the mulberry trees in this 20 mow of land and planted more mulberry trees in another plot of some 10 mow of dry land.

This brigade persisted in four things in handling the relationship between agriculture and sidelines: It persisted in undertaking sideline production under the premise of conducting grain production well; it persisted in intensively grasping food grain in the busy farming season and devoting greater efforts to sideline production in the slack farming season; it persisted in solving the question of supply of raw materials needed in sideline production by adopting means appropriate to local conditions and obtaining materials in local area; it persisted in using sideline to support agriculture and making them promote each other.

In this way, it was possible to conduct grain production well and to develop sideline production.

After a discussion among commune members and cadres, this brigade adopted four measures to develop sideline production:

1. Revolutionary mass criticism is carried out in depth while new buds of "money in command" and "free trade" sprouting in various periods of time are grasped, so as to help the cadres and the commune members make clear the meaning of "undertaking commerce to the neglect of agriculture" and "using sidelines to support agriculture," and the meaning of the socialist orientation and the capitalist orientation.

2. Sideline production must serve agricultural production, and the State should not be asked to supply raw and semi-finished materials and fuels for sideline production.

3. The principle of production by one's own effort and consumption of products by the producers must be upheld in sideline production, and surplus products must as a rule be brought to the State market and sold at the specified prices.

4. While developing the collective sidelines, effort must be made to support the commune members in developing family sidelines according to the State policy.

Distinguishing Right from Wrong, Actively Developing Pig Raising

While criticizing the tendency toward capitalism, the cadres and the masses of Huahsi brigade deeply realized that the Party's policy toward the rural economy must be carried out perseveringly in order to consolidate the base of the socialist economy. Some time ago, some people who had a woolly idea of the policy one-sidedly regarded pig raising by commune members as tendencies, like "san-tzu i-pao" and "free trade," toward capitalism. As a result, the development of pig raising was hindered.

In view of this state of affairs, the brigade revolutionary committee roused the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres to discuss the questions whether it was necessary to develop private raising of pigs by commune members and whether "san-tzu i-pao" and "free trade" should be allowed in private raising of pigs by commune members. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's instructions on the development of pig raising and realized that if collective raising of pigs was developed and commune members were encouraged to raise more pigs and raise them well, favorable conditions would be created for developing agricultural production and consolidating the collective economy.

Thus, the brigade and production team authorities helped 93 households of poor and lower-middle peasants solve their practical problems about pig sties, capital funds, supply of piglings and fodder, and enabled the poor and lower-middle peasants to raise pigs. The number of pigs raised exceeded that in the corresponding period of last year by 30 percent.

They persevered in the socialist orientation in developing pig raising. Some time ago, the No. 5 production team had more than 70 pigs. Some people suggested selling them at a high price, saying that "the extra sum of money gained would eventually go to the collective." Accordingly, the brigade revolutionary committee organized the cadres and commune members of this production team to study Chairman Mao's teaching that "political work is the life blood of all economic work," and the Party's policies concerned, enabling them to realize that the State's pricing policy was an important part of the content of the socialist planned economy and that if things were to be sold at high prices, the socialist economy would inevitably be undermined. Thus, they sent more than 70 piglings to the market and sold them at the price specified by the State. The commune members and the cadres learned an

impressive lesson, saying: "In developing agricultural and sideline productions, only by conscientiously implementing the Party's economic policy shall we be able to perseveringly follow the correct orientation and to promote the continuous consolidation and development of agricultural production."

* * *

CCP ANNIVERSARY

Party Members and Revolutionary Masses Throughout China Commemorate 49th Anniversary of Founding of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1970)

today is the 49th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china. at a time when the situation at home and abroad is excellent and china's socialist revolution and socialist construction are in a new upsurge, party members and armymen and civilians in their hundreds of millions throughout the country are commemorating with revolutionary pride this glorious festival. they warmly praise the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao and acclaim the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the great victory for chairman mao's proletarian line on party building.

reviewing the glorious fighting course of our party over the past 49 years, the communist party members and the people of all nationalities are determined to rally still more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, and march forward valiantly for the fulfilment of the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress exclamation

"the force at the core leading our cause forward is the chinese communist party. the theoretical basis guiding our thinking is marxism-leninism." on this glorious day of celebrating the 49th anniversary of the founding of the communist party of china, the party organizations at all levels in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held a variety of activities, including celebration meetings, meetings at which reports on the history of the party were given, and meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of the new party constitution. the broad masses of old and new party members and comrades who aspire to join the party conscientiously and repeatedly studied chairman mao's important instructions conveyed in the important editorial "communists should be the advanced elements of the proletariat" by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". greatly encouraged and enlightened, they expressed their determination to make even greater efforts to study and apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a living way, work for the interests of the vast majority of the people, for the vast majority of the chinese people, for the vast majority of the people of the world, unite with the broad masses of the people and the broad masses of the cadres, adhere to the principle of "from the masses, to the masses", and make constant criticism and self-criticism. many comrades said that they would certainly set strict demands on themselves according to the five requirements for party members elucidated by chairman mao and stipulated in the new party constitution adopted by the ninth party congress, remould their world outlook consciously, strive to wholly join the party ideologically, further temper themselves as the advanced elements in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthen the party organizations as fighting bastions in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the vast number of party members and revolutionary people in peking, shanghai, the chingkang mountains, shaoshan, tsunyi, yenan and other places reviewed the history of the party. a consensus of their views is: in nearly half a century,

chairman mao has led our party in winning one great victory after another in the great struggle to seize political power and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat by arming the masses. the whole history of our party has testified to this great truth -- so long as our party follows chairman mao closely and acts in accordance with mao tsetung thought, it advances and wins victory. they shouted time and again:

"long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" "long live great marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live chairman mao, the great teacher of the proletariat exclamation"

the party members of the peking "february 7th" locomotive and rolling stock plant, the shanghai state no. 17 cotton mill and the nanking shukuang machinery plant, after studying the july 1 editorial, summed up their experience in constantly remoulding their world outlook and heightening their consciousness of continuing the revolution. they said: most fundamental for the party members to meet the five requirements as stipulated in the new party constitution is to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, to remould their world outlook well. only by striving to remould their world outlook and constantly destroying self and fostering utter devotion to the public interests so as to thoroughly solve the question of "for whom?" can they consciously act in accordance with chairman mao's revolutionary line, consciously work for the interests of the vast majority of the people of china and the whole world, and play the exemplary vanguard role in the great struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

party members of the northwest state number one cotton mill were of the view that it is by relying on their own consciousness and efforts as well as on the help of the masses that communist party members can successfully remould their world outlook. only by consciously putting themselves under the supervision of the masses, modestly listening to their opinions and being bold in fighting self and criticizing revisionism, can party members continuously eliminate ideological "waste matter" and make constant progress along the road of revolution together with the masses. thus the party organization can become "a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."

members of the party branches of the tachai production brigade in shansi province and the chiliying production brigade in honan province expressed the view that the advanced elements of the proletariat excel in using mao tsetung thought to arm their minds and guide their actions. imbued with mao tsetung thought, one has the firm and correct political orientation, the consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the courage to conquer all enemies and difficulties. they pledged to make assiduous efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way as stipulated in the new party constitution and strive to become models in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the party branch of the "red ninth company, a model unit in the study of chairman mao's works" made a serious study of the important editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". they decided to make further efforts to educate the party members on joining the party ideologically, always acquaint the party members and the masses with the exemplary deeds of combat heroes and revolutionary forerunners. they also decided to conduct open-door rectification, canvass opinions from among the masses, invite their comments on party members, and urge the party members to remould their

world outlook consciously and strengthen their boundless loyalty to the great leader chairman mao in the course of fiery class struggle.

the broad masses of party members emphatically pointed out: the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi attempted to poison the party members with his reactionary sinister "self-cultivation" and six sinister "theories". our great leader chairman mao educates the party members with the five requirements for party members. this shows the fierce struggle between the two lines on the question of party building. we must study hard our great leader chairman mao's line on party building, thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on party building, constantly "get rid of the stale and take in the fresh" ideologically so as to temper ourselves as the advanced elements in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

after studying the july 1 editorial, leading members of the party organizations at all levels comprehended more deeply the importance of ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies.

the anhwei provincial revolutionary committee got all its members to conscientiously study the july 1 editorial. chen hsueh-meng is a member of this revolutionary committee and chairman of the tungfanghung people's commune revolutionary committee in fengyang county. he was praised as a pace-setter in the co-operative movement by our great leader chairman mao in an introductory note in the book "socialist upsurge in china's countryside". chen hsueh-meng has the honour to see our great leader chairman mao on several occasions. he said excitedly: "in celebrating the party's birthday, i, a party member in my seventies, feel fired with enthusiasm as if i were many years younger. i will always draw driving force from the five requirements for party members in continuing the revolution. i pledge to study mao tsetung thought, remould my world outlook and serve the chinese people as well as the people of the world for the rest of my life exclamation"

at the peking wuchengchien colliery party committee meeting, the committee members were guided by chairman mao's brilliant concept on party building and the new party constitution in reviewing and summing up the work of the party committee since it was elected. they have come to a deep understanding of the fact that in order to bring into full play the role of the party organization as a fighting bastion and do a good job in party building, it is necessary to do the following:

first, follow chairman mao's teaching "inner-party criticism is a weapon for strengthening the party organization and increasing its fighting capacity", unfold active ideological struggle to continuously strengthen unity on the basis of mao tsetung thought.

second, firmly bear in mind that the basic task of the party members is to grasp class struggle. constantly analyze the new trends in class struggle and keep every party member on guard against the class enemy's intrigues and sabotage, grasp the initiative in class struggle and do still better in leading the broad masses of the revolutionary people in fighting against the class enemy.

third, members of the party committee and the leading bodies at all levels should take the lead in studying the new party constitution, act according to the five requirements for party members, maintain close ties with the masses and do still better in leading them forward.

in celebrating the party anniversary, party members and revolutionary masses on various fronts are in high spirits as they make one fresh achievement after another in revolution and production. the struggle-criticism-transformation movement is advancing vigorously on various fronts. the experience of peking's six factories and two universities, including the hsinhua printing house and tsinghua university, in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement is being popularized throughout the country. the party consolidation and party building movement has made big progress. on the eve of july 1, the workers and peasants reported new successes in grasping revolution and promoting production in the new high tide of socialist construction.

party members and revolutionary masses are determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and, under the leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, bring about a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and make great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction to support the people of the world in their great struggle against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs and to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china.

ADULATION OF MAO

Veteran Party Members in Yenan Sing Praises of Our Great Leader Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1970)

with boundless proletarian love for the great, glorious and correct communist party of china and for our great leader chairman mao, veteran party members in yenan wrote articles in praise of chairman mao on the eve of the fortyninth anniversary of the founding of the party.

in these articles, they expressed their determination to follow chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and dedicate themselves to the noble cause of the emancipation of all mankind.

they joined the party either during the second revolutionary civil war period or during the war of resistance against japan. over the past decades, they have followed our great leader chairman mao, gone through thick and thin, fought north and south and made contributions both in the new democratic revolution and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, these veteran party members have conscientiously studied and applied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and have taken an active part in the struggle against the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in northwest china. tempered in the struggle, they have emerged even more vigorous and even more keenly alive to class struggle, to the struggle between the two lines and to the necessity of continuing the revolution.

in an article entitled "chairman mao's heart is always linked with ours", chen yu-ma, member of the party branch committee of the tsaoyuan (date orchard) production brigade in yenan county, writes:

our great leader chairman mao once lived here in tsaoyuan and directed the chinese revolution from here. he pays great attention to our study, production and well-being. in 1943, after he moved from yangchialing to tsaoyuan, chairman mao sent cadres specially to teach us politics, military affairs and literacy. he personally instructed us to get organized, develop production vigorously and reclaim wasteland by our collective efforts.

on major holidays, chairman mao used to invite village cadres, relatives of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, and poor and lower-middle peasants to a discussion meeting and to enjoy the occasion together. he always left the best seats at a yangko dance or other theatrical performance for the masses.

busy as he was, chairman mao still managed to visit the masses often, seeking their opinions regarding the government and the army.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in tsaoyuan say: "our great leader chairman mao delivered us from the abyss of suffering and is concerned about us. we are determined to follow chairman mao closely and make revolution all our lives exclamation"

under the guidance of chairman mao, comrades from the departments under the party central committee and the guards helped us build up a five-kilometre-long ditch that brought 80 hectares of land under irrigation. to express our love for the great leader chairman mao, we named it "happiness ditch". our hearts turn to chairman mao all the more as july 1 draws near.

after nationwide liberation, chairman mao sent a delegation from peking to yenan and tsaoyuan, to send regards to us. it presented us with chairman mao's inscription: "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory." this pointed out the way for our advance.

marching triumphantly along the course charted by chairman mao, we people of tsaoyuan have in the past 20 years advanced from mutual aid teams to cooperatives and then to people's communes, achieving one victory after another in socialist revolution and socialist construction. however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in northwest china wildly peddled "san tzu yi pao" (note 1), "four freedoms" (note 2) and other counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies. at the critical moment of sharp struggle between the two lines, chairman mao's brilliant teachings once again pointed out the course for us poor and lower-middle peasants and enabled us to stop the sinister capitalist trend.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has further raised our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and helped us understand chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line more deeply. experience in struggle enabled us to understand the great truth that following chairman mao closely is the orientation and following chairman mao closely means victory. i pledge to study and apply mao tsetung thought conscientiously in a living way

from now on and dedicate my whole life to the struggle for communism, so as to make new contributions to the chinese and the world revolution.

an article entitled "make new contributions in continuing the revolution" was written by mao chin-hu, leader of the group of party members of the wangchiaping neighbourhood committee of yenan county. the article says:

i come from a poor peasant family. at the age of ten, i began to tend oxen and sheep for landlords and suffered ruthless oppression and exploitation. i escaped the hell in 1933 and found the workers and peasants red army of china. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, i joined the party in 1934. ever since then, i have only one desire, to follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life, even at the cost of my life. i was transferred by the party to the guards of the party central committee in 1940. the eight years i spent around chairman mao were eight years of happiness. i heard chairman mao's great teachings and felt the concern showed by chairman mao. chairman mao showed particular care for us guards. when we were on duty, chairman mao would come to us and, pressing our shoulders, have a chat with us. we'll never forget this. then i went north and south with the troops and was badly wounded three times.

as i got older, the leadership showed concern for me and asked me to retire. i returned to yenan in 1962. since my retirement, i have continued to study chairman mao's teachings on classes and class struggle in the light of the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party. i came to understand more profoundly that throughout the historical period of socialism, there are still classes and class struggle. in the more than 30 years since i joined the revolution has there been a single day without class struggle? class struggle continues to be acute and fierce under the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao teaches: "after the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly." as long as classes exist, class struggle is imperative. if a communist does not undertake class struggle, his life ceases. so, after my retirement, i organized the retired cadres in wangchiaping and established a party group. we study chairman mao's works together and lead the masses in waging class struggle and the struggle for production.

i often thought that in the revolutionary machine, i should be a small screw. after studying the new party constitution, i was determined to carry forward the "yenan spirit" of hard work fostered by chairman mao himself and help the younger generation always bear in mind chairman mao's great teachings and always take the road of hard struggle and self-reliance. i will work with revolutionary zeal as i did when i followed chairman mao in fighting battles across the country, so as to perform new service in continuing the revolution.

liu nan-yi, member of the party branch committee of the yenan printing house, writes in an article entitled "to be a good party member of chairman mao":

i was shepherd before joining the revolution, and it is our great leader chairman mao who saved me from misery. when i joined the revolution in 1945, i worked as a printer at the yenan "liberation daily" and propagated invincible mao tsetung thought. two years later the chiang kai-shek gangsters launched a fierce attack on yenan and intruded into it.

some of my mates and i were transferred by the party to work in the radio station attached to the party central committee. this enabled us to follow our great leader chairman mao in fighting on the northern shensi battlefield and to be directly educated by chairman mao's brilliant teachings -- the greatest glory and happiness of my life.

in those days of great hardship, we radio workers carried the machines on our backs and crossed mountains and ridges, sometimes going without food or water. but whenever we thought of our respected and beloved chairman mao who was with us, we forgot about hunger and fatigue and were filled with inexhaustible strength. during the famous shachiatien battle, led directly by chairman mao, our radio station was located five kilometres from the battlefield. enemy planes kept flying over and his shells shrilled overhead. but we worked non-stop, conscious that our duty was to pass chairman mao's orders on to the commanders and fighters at the front.

in the spring of 1948, chairman mao left northern shensi after he had personally directed the fighting on the northwestern front and our army had eliminated the main forces of the enemy troops there. i and some other comrades returned to work in the printing house. we were reluctant to leave and say good-bye to our beloved chairman mao.

after the nationwide victory, i got the idea that "now one can relax for a while" due to the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by liu shao-chi. the great proletarian cultural revolution rang the warning bell and woke me up. i studied over and over again chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his three brilliant articles -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". i used chairman mao's instructions as the criterion to check up on myself and was greatly inspired and enlightened. i joined the workers in criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. i have come to realize that to work in the factory means to continue following chairman mao in waging an even sharper fight to overthrow imperialism, revisionism and reaction. there is still a long revolutionary march to make. i have no reason "to relax". on the occasion of the 49th anniversary of the founding of our party, i pledge to chairman mao: i will resolutely and constantly equip myself with the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and thoroughly remould my world outlook. i am determined to follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life and be a good party member of chairman mao.

(note 1: "san tzu yi pao" means extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

note 2: "four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.)

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line for Medical and Health Work Lights Up Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhuhot, Jul. 1, 1970)

By and large a medical and health service network covering the vast grasslands of the inner mongolian autonomous region has been established under the brilliant guidance of our great leader chairman mao's instruction: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." each people's commune now has a clinic, each production brigade a health centre and each production team one or several health workers. in addition, mobile medical teams are constantly going from city and army hospitals to serve the pastoral areas. all this has had a big effect on the people's health and on revolution and production.

"you reflect chairman mao's deep concern for herdsmen"

a poor herdsman named tupuchi, who belongs to the hanwusu brigade of the paiyintala commune in the hsianghuang banner, contracted a disease, which left him in a semi-conscious state and unable to control his natural functions. that happened before the great proletarian cultural revolution. he was taken to more than one city hospital for treatment. however, his condition did not improve, for the hospitals had been influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line imposed on medical and health work by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, tupuchi's family took him to the commune clinic which is poorly equipped and has only one rather inexperienced doctor and five other medical workers. confronted by this unusual disease, they repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." they sharply criticized the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for medical and health work and made up their minds to do all they could to relieve a class brother of his suffering and to defend with concrete actions chairman mao's proletarian line for medical and health work.

at first they followed the advice given by a big hospital and treated tupuchi for the after-effects of meningitis. some time passed and tupuchi got no better. thereupon the revolutionary medical workers of the clinic decided to break with foreign conventions and blaze their own path. guided by our great leader chairman mao's teaching: "when we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold", they conscientiously summed up the results of the treatment they had given up till then, made meticulous observations and repeated study. they came to understand that tupuchi's paralysis and semi-conscious state were only the outward appearance. the essence was the deficient functioning of the endocrine glands. on the basis of this new understanding, they changed the acupuncture points and method of needling. after a period of careful treatment, the patient's mind became clear. the first time he got up and moved around, tears of happiness

trickled down his cheeks. looking up at the portrait of chairman mao, he shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the news that the clinic had cured tupuchi quickly spread around. people were overjoyed, as they put it: "it's not just a person that they've cured. it shows that chairman mao's proletarian line for medical and health work is very powerful and it expresses chairman mao's deep concern for the herdsmen."

barefoot doctors and "home wards"

there are now a number of barefoot doctors in the paiyinerhtemi production team in the sunid left banner. chosen from among the poor and lower-middle herdsmen, they were trained by a p.l.a. medical team, which acted upon chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." this is a new type of medical contingent on the grasslands. the barefoot doctors work like the other herdsmen do and are good propagandists of mao tsetung thought. the poor and lower-middle herdsmen really appreciate them.

the barefoot doctors have deep class feelings for the poor and poor and lower-middle herdsmen. they bring medicine to the patients' tents and even turn the tents into "home wards" so that they might give them every care. they make the patients stay in bed and pasture their herds or flocks for them.

once some pupils at the team's school had measles. a barefoot doctor named patern went to live in the school. he looked after the sick children, gave them health hints, studied chairman mao's works with them and helped them with their homework. they criticized liu shao-chi's counter revolutionary revisionist line in educational and health work. the sick children soon got better. he said: "i'm quite exhausted, but i'm very happy because the children have recovered and kept up with their lessons."

following our great leader chairman mao's teaching "put prevention first", the barefoot doctors made a careful investigation and study of the local recurrent diseases. they worked out effective measures for prevention. the floor inside the mongolian tents is quite damp and it is not easy to control the animal dung. so the barefoot doctors aroused the masses to launch a health movement. working with the masses, they cleared away the refuse inside the tents and around them, and cleaned out pens and stables. this has improved the team's health conditions greatly. the incidence of diseases has dropped drastically.

to help the poor and lower-middle herdsmen reduce their medical expenses, the barefoot doctors use local herbs to make medicine and have developed the new acupuncture treatment. taogetaoke, an old poor herd-tender, suffered from paralysis. the barefoot doctor turned her tent into a home ward and cured her quickly. deeply moved, she said: "doctors brought up by chairman mao have deep concern for us poor and lower-middle herdsmen. i'll follow chairman mao closely and devote my life to the revolution."

Little girl is saved

A six-year-old girl named Najenhuar in a brigade of the Chakannor People's Commune on the Silinghol grasslands in Inner Mongolia developed a pelvic tumour that obstructed bowel movements and urination. She could not take any food or drink and was in critical danger. Her parents and the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the brigade took her to an army hospital. The revolutionary medical workers responsible for removing the tumour expressed their determination to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in health work. Whatever the difficulties, they would certainly do their best to restore the girl to health.

Ho Lien-chiang and Liu Wen-yuan, the surgeons, first conscientiously studied the brilliant three constantly read articles by Chairman Mao and set strict demands on themselves to serve the people whole-heartedly. They were fully prepared for any contingency that might arise in the course of the operation. Braving bitter cold of under 30 degrees below zero, centigrade, comrades on the operating room staff carried many buckets of well water by shoulder pole to wash the surgical gowns and sheets and sterilized the surgical instruments carefully.

The operation took seven hours, but many people had worked two days and one night to make the preparations for it. Army doctor Chang Kai-hsien had just returned from elsewhere and, although he had spent the day on a bus, at once offered to help with the operation when he heard that the patient was the child of a class brother of Mongolian nationality. During the operation eight revolutionary medical workers were blood donors. A comrade who had given 150 c.c. of blood stayed on and offered to give a second transfusion.

The tumour was successfully removed. When this good news spread from the operating room, the whole hospital became a scene of jubilation. Cheers of "Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work exclamation long live Chairman Mao exclamation a long, long life to Chairman Mao exclamation" resounded throughout the hospital. Seventeen days after the operation Najenhuar left the hospital cured. Representatives of the revolutionary committee and the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the brigade rode by camel in bitter cold weather to come to the hospital to thank its staff for firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian line in medical and health work and giving second life to Najenhuar.

An Outstanding PLA Medical Worker Wholeheartedly Serves Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1970)

under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line in medical and health work, chai mu-lin, leader of a chinese people's liberation army peking unit health section, while serving fighters in p.l.a. companies, has made outstanding contributions in the past few years in serving whole-heartedly the poor and lower-middle peasants in the rural areas. he has been elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought of the p.l.a. peking units. the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praise him in such words: "he is loyal to chairman mao, serves the people whole-heartedly and brings chairman mao's warm concern for the poor and lower-middle peasants to us."

chai mu-lin was born in a poor peasant family. his father was a hired hand for landlords for over 20 years in the old society. chai mu-lin became a child labourer in an iron works when he was only thirteen years old. he suffered cruel oppression and exploitation, savage beatings and insults by the capitalists. with boundless hatred for the exploiting classes and a strong revolutionary will, he joined the eighth route army in 1945 when he was fifteen. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, he soon became a member of the chinese communist party. he vowed to "follow chairman mao in carrying the revolution through to the end" from the day he was admitted into the party.

he was commended a number of times during the liberation war for performing merits. as a vanguard in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, he made serious efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and made many new contributions to medical and health work after liberation.

responding to our great leader chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", chai mu-lin and other comrades of his health team, while giving medical service to the poor and lower-middle peasants around the barracks, in april 1968 organized a mobile medical team to make the rounds of the rural areas. serving the poor and lower-middle peasants enthusiastically, chai mu-lin always takes the problems of the poor and lower-middle peasants as his own and thinks what they think.

several poor peasants of houtangpao, a village along the pohai bay, suffered serious food poisoning one evening and their lives were in danger. hearing of this, chai mu-lin rushed to the village to give them emergency treatment. he saw a seven-year-old boy's face turning blue because his mouth and nose were blocked by phlegm and he could not breathe. if the phlegm was not removed immediately the boy would die. but no suction apparatus was available.

without hesitation, chai mu-lin sucked out the poisonous phlegm from the boy's mouth, saving the patient. chai mu-lin suddenly developed the symptoms of poisoning -- nausea, cramps and dizziness. but when he saw that several other patients in critical condition needed his aid, he recalled chairman mao's teaching "wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. but we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death." this inspired him with the strength to carry on.

he made up his mind that so long as he breathed he would keep trying to save the patients. he and local medical workers worked for 18 hours on end and eventually saved four class brothers. with tears in their eyes, the patients said: "the people's liberation armymen sent by chairman mao have given a second life to us exclamation".

in the countryside, chai mu-lin saw that new acupuncture treatment was very popular among the poor and lower-middle peasants. in order to serve them better, he practised the skill by needling on himself. sometimes he would make more than 100 insertions in a day and his body would tingle with pain. after a period of hard practice, chai mu-lin became skilled in the new acupuncture treatment.

a baby girl, born to the wife of a railyworker, could not suck milk. doctors of four hospitals diagnosed the case as "congenital underdevelopment of the brain" and pronounced it hopeless. more than 20 days later, the baby was in a critical condition. she was emaciated and her weight had dropped from four kilograms to two. her parents rushed her to chai mu-lin for treatment. seeing that the infant was on the point of death, the doctor did his utmost to save this child of the working class. detailed examinations showed that the infant's masticatorius nerve was not functioning and therefore she could not suck. a new-born baby usually can not be given acupuncture treatment. however, chai mu-lin displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and combined it with scientific approach. he decided to use the new method of acupuncture treatment to save the baby's life. after the first treatment, her lips moved when the milk bottle touched them. over 20 days later, her weight had risen to a little over four kilograms. it was invincible mao tsetung thought that pulled the baby back from the brink of death.

always adhering to the great leader chairman mao's teaching that politics is the commander, the soul in everything in his work. chai mu-lin tries to arm the minds of his patients with mao tsetung thought so that they can combat their diseases with a will.

chu chen-min, daughter of a poor peasant, had suffered from paralysis of the legs for eight years. she went to see doctors many times before the great cultural revolution, but bourgeois medical "authorities" diagnosed her case as "hopeless". after learning this chai mu-lin moved her to the medical team. he first of all helped her study chairman mao's brilliant three constantly red articles. at the same time, they together sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary line in medical and health work. this raised her consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. thus she felt more confident in overcoming her malady.

chai mu-lin took great care and effort in treating her. to relieve her from pain, he always tried the acupuncture needle many times on his own body before he attempted a new point on her. relying on invincible mao tsetung thought and with whole-hearted devotion to the people, he succeeded in curing her in a matter of two months. he also taught her how to do acupuncture.

chu chen-min, who had been a cripple for eight years, is now a barefoot doctor welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. she says: "the people's liberation army carries out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and gave me a new life. i'll be always loyal to chairman mao, and devote my life to the revolution."

chai mu-lin has gone further in implementing chairman mao's proletarian line. he always finds time out to train barefoot doctors with utter devotion to the labouring people, and launch drives to use herbal medicine in curing and preventing diseases. he went on a mission by train. he taught the train announcer some acupuncture, and she later became a barefoot doctor treating sick passengers.

when his team worked in the countryside, they made a living study and application of chairman mao's works along with the poor and lower-middle peasants. commune members and the team members got together to criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. chai mu-lin taught poor and lower-middle peasants how to use the acupuncture needle and how to gather and use medicinal herbs. the medical team has over the past year popularized the new acupuncture treatment among 3,300 people of 1,100 units. it has trained large numbers of barefoot doctors, who form a vast health network to improve health conditions in the rural areas.

Vigorous Expansion of Rural Cooperative Medical Service in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 2, 1970)

under the guidance on our great leader chairman mao's brilliant instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the rural co-operative medical service in kwangtung province is developing vigorously. today, 87 per cent of the production brigades run a co-operative medical service, and a network of medical centres covers the whole province. in many areas, minor ailments can be treated in the villages, common diseases in the brigades and serious diseases in the communes. this has resulted in improved health for the poor and lower-middle peasants and greatly stimulated revolution and production.

the communist party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels in kwangtung province consider running co-operative medical services an important part of carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". in popularizing the co-operative medical service, they first grasped firmly the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, deepened revolutionary mass criticism and made sure every household knew chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and the great significance of the co-operative medical service. for six months or more, the party committee of lochang county has run mao tsetung thought study classes at all levels, where medical workers at the basic levels and barefoot doctors have repeatedly studied chairman mao's teachings on medical and health work and constantly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. today, 15 out of the 18 communes in the whole county run their own co-operative medical service.

the party committees and all revolutionary committees in kwangtung province attach great importance to forming a contingent of revolutionized barefoot doctors. this is regarded as the basic guarantee for developing and strengthening the rural co-operative medical service. up to now, over 46,000 barefoot doctors have been trained. on the average, each production brigade has two or three and each production

team has its own health workers. following chairman mao's teaching "politics is the commander, the soul in everything", the leadership at all levels pays special attention to grasping well the work for the ideological revolutionization of the barefoot doctors. they have been organized to study repeatedly chairman mao's three constantly read articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and chairman mao's great teachings on health work so that they firmly establish the concept of serving the people whole-heartedly. meanwhile, many urban medical workers have settled in the rural areas to strengthen the medical and health services there. they and the barefoot doctors form the backbone of the co-operative medical services and play the chief role in strengthening and developing them.

in the course of the big expansion of the co-operative medical service, chairman mao's principle "put prevention first" was firmly carried out. a patriotic mass health movement, with elimination of pests and prevention of diseases as its main objectives, has been launched and, in this, the strength of the co-operative medical service has been shown to the full. epidemic diseases have been wiped out in the main and the incidence of common or recurrent diseases has been greatly reduced in the chunhsing production brigade of the changshih people's commune in chuchiang county, where a co-operative medical service has been in existence for the past twelve years and where people are constantly mobilized for prevention work according to the season, climate and endemic diseases.

along with the general establishment of the co-operative medical service, the use of chinese traditional herbal medicine has also developed vigorously and the new acupuncture treatment has been widely popularized. diligence and frugality are practised in running co-operative medical services. according to statistics, from 70 to 80 per cent of the cases dealt with by the clinics of the people's communes in kwangtung were treated with medicinal herbs and the new method of acupuncture. the costs are a great deal less, and the results too have proved very satisfactory.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Embassy Members in Peking Take Part in Physical Labor at Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1970)

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of albania in china, and other members of the embassy recently took part in physical labour at the china-albania friendship people's commune.

the albanian comrades-in-arms weeded the fields together with the chinese commune members and were warmly welcomed by the latter.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Passes by Tantung and Shenyang on His Way to Peking

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 1, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk passed by tantung and shenyang by special train this afternoon on their way to peking after his successful state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. they were given a warm welcome and send-off by local revolutionary masses and leading members of various circles.

the railway stations were permeated with an atmosphere of unity and militancy of the people of china and cambodia as the distinguished cambodian guests made their stop-over. large streamers on the station buildings carried these slogans: "a warm welcome to cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and cambodia exclamation"

going to peking via tantung and shenyang on board the same train were: samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; prince norodom yuvaneath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and other members of the entourage, who accompanied samdech norodom sihanouk on his visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

at tantung, the distinguished cambodian guests were welcomed and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in tantung including wang shu-nien, li fei, yang shih-mei, lin yuan-fu and jen kuo-tung, as well as more than 2,000 local people.

at shenyang, samdech norodom sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests were warmly welcomed and seen off at the railway station by chen hsi-lien, leading member of the p.l.a. shenyang units and chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of the liaoning provincial and shenyang municipal revolutionary committees and the p.l.a. shenyang units including tseng shao-shan, chiang yung-hui, teng yueh, liu chen-hua, wang yu-huai, liu sheng-tien, wei feng-ying, wang tsung-chou and li su-wen, as well as more than 2,500 local revolutionary people.

at the shenyang railway station, samdech and madame norodom sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests had a warm meeting with chen hsi-lien, tseng shuo-shan and other comrades. they looked forward to the further development of the unity and militant friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples. the welcoming crowds at the station waved miniature national flags of china and cambodia and repeatedly shouted: "warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and cambodia exclamation" samdech norodom sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests clapped hands and waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling who made a special trip to pyongyang to welcome samdech sihanouk, passed through tantung and shenyang on their way to peking on board the same train.

ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, and his wife are also on board the same train to peking.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Given Warm Welcome and Send-Off at Tientsin on His Way to Peking

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Jul. 2, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, was given a warm welcome and send-off by leading members of various organizations and more than 1,000 revolutionary people when he passed by tientsin this morning on his way to peking by special train. he had successfully concluded his state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the tientsin station was alive with festive expressions. red streamers fluttered in the wind over the platform. there was an enormous streamer with the words: "a warm welcome to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia exclamation" the station was permeated with the friendship of unity and militancy between the chinese and cambodian peoples.

when the special train pulled in the station, nsieh hsuen-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary

committee, and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the city liu cheng, wang yi, chin pi-cning, chao wu-cheng, wang man-tien, hsu cheng, chung kuang-hui, wang yuan-hq, fei kuo-chu, tung cheng-hai, mao ping, hsia pu and hsu tung-chang went forward and shook hands cordially with the distinguished cambodian guests. when samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by hsieh hsuen-kung and other leading members, walked past the welcoming crowds, the railway station resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and cheers. the crowds shouted over and over again: "a warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the indo-chinese peoples are sure to win exclamation" "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" samdech norodom sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests clapped their hands and waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

after a brief rest, samdech norodom sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests left tientsin for peking by the special train amidst cheers and the beating of drums and gongs.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling, who had specially gone to pyongyang to welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, arrvied in tientsin and left for peking by the same train.

the ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, ang kim khoan, and his wife left for peking by the same train.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome of Several Hundred Thousand People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, arrived here today by special train after successfully concluding a state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. he was warmly welcomed by several hundred thousand revolutionary people who lined the route in the chinese capital.

samdech norodom sihanouk has visited first the democratic republic of viet nam and then the democratic people's republic of korea at a time when the struggle against u.s. imperialism waged by the people of asia and the whole world is in a new upsurge.

cherishing a profound militant friendship of the chinese people for the cambodian people, peking's revolutionary masses today warmly congratulated samdech norodom sihanouk on his successful visits to korea and viet nam. they heartily hailed the signal victories won by the people of cambodia and indo-china as a whole in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and the daily consolidation and development of the militant friendship

and great unity between the people of cambodia, viet nam, laos, korea and china in the common struggle against the u.s. aggressors.

peking, capital of our great socialist motherland, was today in a revolutionary atmosphere of unity in struggle. huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk stood high at the peking railway station and at the main junctures along the arrival route. red banners and national flags of china and cambodia fluttered along the 10-kilometre-long thoroughfare from the railway station all the way through to the guest house in the western suburbs of the city. big streamers with slogans of welcome hung from tall buildings. early in the morning, peking workers, rural people's commune members, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, militiamen, red guards, revolutionary cadres and other inhabitants began to converge from all directions on the railway station and the main thoroughfare to await the arrival of samdech norodom sihanouk and his wife princess monique sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, were at the railway station to warmly welcome the distinguished cambodian guests.

arriving in peking together with samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk were: samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; prince norodom yuvaneath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, and madame ang kim khoan; and other distinguished cambodian guests.

the special train pulled into the peking station at nine a.m. amid the beating of drums and gongs and an outburst of cheers. as samdech and madame sihanouk, prime minister and madame penn nouth, and other distinguished cambodian guests alighted from the train, premier chou en-lai, chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng and others warmly shook hands with them.

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the station which flew the national flags of china and cambodia. the band played the national anthems of cambodia and china. samdech norodom sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng and others, reviewed a guard of honour composed of the p.l.a. ground, naval and air forces, militia and red guards, and walked round to meet the crowds. the whole station was astir, and cheers of "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" rent the air.

riding in open cars from the railway station to the guest house, samdech and madame sihanouk, in the company of premier chou en-lai, and prime minister and madame penn nouth, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien, were given a rousing welcome by the revolutionary people in peking who lined the main thoroughfare on both sides. loudspeakers along the road broadcast "remembrance of china" and "song of phnom penn", both composed by samdech sihanouk, as well as chinese, korean, vietnamese and laotian revolutionary songs. the welcoming crowds waved miniature national flags of china and cambodia and shouted: "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of indo-china are sure to win exclamation"

nine big red balloons rose high over tienanmen square, trailing large streamers with the slogans "warm welcome to cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" "warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests exclamation" "long live the militant friendship and great unity of the people of cambodia, viet nam, laos, korea and china exclamation" "long live cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation"

when the distinguished guests arrived in open cars, an extremely animated atmosphere of welcome prevailed throughout the square. innumerable red balloons rose to the sky. several thousand little red soldiers on the reviewing stands lifted colourful bouquets in their hands to form the patterns after the word "welcome" in both chinese and cambodian. amid the strains of "we are marching on a great road" and other songs played by a band, 5,000 revolutionary artists performed the "dance of unity for struggle of people of all nationalities", the "militia dance", the "harvest dance" and the "waist drum dance".

among the welcomers were more than 30,000 militiamen. looking brave and bright, militiamen saluted samdech sihanouk and prime minister penn nouth and voiced the chinese people's pledge to provide a powerful backing for the cambodian people and other indo-chinese peoples in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and prime minister and madame penn nouth rode past the contingents of the chinese people's liberation army, commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces waved the red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and repeatedly shouted: "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" the p.l.a. artists, who gathered in front of the huge portraits of chairman mao and samdech sihanouk, performed dances of welcome to melodies of revolutionary songs. the p.l.a. commanders and fighters warmly hailed the excellent fighting by the cambodian, vietnamese and laotian peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they said that they would firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples in carrying the struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs through to the end.

all along the route, samdech and madame sihanouk and prime minister and madame penn nouth clapped hands and waved time and again to the welcoming crowds who lined the thoroughfare.

present at the railway station were also:

princes norodom sihamoni and norodom norindrapong, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; dr. ngo hou, member of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; and huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, telecommunications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame huot sambath;

hyun joon kouk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and his wife;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china; and

huynh anh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china.

also present were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: chuang hsi-chuan, wu yu-hsun, chen chi-yu, mao yi-sheng and hsieh fu-min; and leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: wang hsin-ting, kuang jen-nung, wu jui-lin, chang ling-pin, tien wei-hsin, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, han nien-lung, chen teh-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, sung chen-hsien, fang yi, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, kuo lu, han wei-min, huang tso-chen, ma jen-hui and ting hsi-lin.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife who made a special trip to pyongyang to welcome samdech and madame sihanouk, accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Hails Victories of Cambodian People's War against US Aggression and for National Salvation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1970)

"people's daily" today carries a commentator's article warmly hailing the tremendous victories won by the heroic cambodian people during the past three months over the u.s. aggressors. the article entitled "the cambodian people are sure to win their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation" reads in full as follows:

glad tidings are pouring in from the banks of the mekong river. the cambodian people have won stirring and tremendous victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation which has lasted more than three months. according to the communique of the ministry of national defence of the royal government of national union of cambodia, during the past three months the cambodian national liberation armed forces have liberated vast areas with more than one million inhabitants in total, which form large liberated zone, and have annihilated a great number of enemy effectives including u.s. aggressor troops, south vietnamese puppet troops and the lon

not troops. the chinese people warmly hail the spectacular victories of the cambodian people and extend to the heroic cambodian people a lofty militant salute.

under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, the cambodian people have carried on a courageous and strenuous battle against the u.s. aggressors, dealt hard blows to the reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs in cambodia, frustrated the ambitious plan of the nixon administration to turn cambodia into a u.s. colony and upset the aggressive scheme of u.s. imperialism in indo-china and the whole of southeast asia. in a short span of three months, they have, with guns, brought about an excellent situation for revolution thus setting another brilliant example in daring to struggle and daring to win for the oppressed nations and peoples of asia and the rest of the world.

the great leader chairman mao has recently pointed out: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." the victory of the cambodian people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has once more vividly testified to this great truth.

over the past three months and more, the patriotic armed forces led by the national united front of kampuchea have mobilized and armed the peasant masses in broad rural areas, waged extensive and fierce guerrilla warfare in the enemy-occupied areas, and established people's power extensively in cities and countryside. in their practice of combat, the cambodian patriotic armed forces have thus grown from small to big and from weak to strong; and the enemy is forced to become more and more isolated, sinking in the vast ocean of people's war.

by bringing the might of people's war into play and applying flexible strategy and tactics, the cambodian national liberation armed forces have constantly annihilated the enemy effectives. in this way, the cambodian patriotic armed forces will compel the enemy to disperse his forces which will receive attacks from all sides; and they will thus be able to wipe out the enemy effectives by one, accumulate small victories into big ones and create conditions for winning big and strategic victories on the battlefield.

fighting in defence of the motherland on their own soil, the national liberation armed forces of cambodia have the support of the broad masses of the cambodian people and are linked as blood and flesh with them. the more they fight in a protracted war against aggression the stronger they will grow, and the firmer will be their confidence and the higher their fighting will. on the contrary, the u.s. aggressors and their lackey troops, serving as cannon-fodder for u.s. imperialism and making themselves the enemy of the cambodian people, are in a low morale; their forces are widely scattered and their supplies in difficulties. the struggle of the american people and the people of the whole world against the u.s. invasion of cambodia is raging while the u.s. political and economic crises at home are deepening continuously. in face of the protracted people's war, the longer the u.s. aggressors fight, the weaker they will become, and the greater will be their difficulties and their defeats.

u.s. imperialism will never step down from the stage of history of its own accord. it is putting up a desperate struggle. the nixon administration has of late flagrantly announced the expansion of bombing raids on cambodia in its

war escalation while playing with the trick of "troop withdrawal" from cambodia to press ahead with its criminal scheme of "making asians fight asians". however, no matter whether u.s. imperialism dispatches its troops directly or musters its lackeys or puppets in asia to pick for it the chestnut from the fire, it will never escape the fate of thorough defeat. the three indo-chinese peoples are sure to win final victory so long as they support each other, fight in unity, and persevere in a protracted people's war.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Military Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 1, 1970)

su yu, vice-minister of national defence, and the chinese military delegation he is leading returned to peking by plane this morning after concluding their friendly visit to the people's republic of the congo.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; yen chun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and others.

also present at the airport were samba oscar, charge d'affaires ad interim, and francois biene, counsellor, of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in china.

CHINA AND CUBA

Sino-Cuban Trade Protocol Signed

(NCNA-English Havana, Jun. 30, 1970)

the 1970 trade protocol between the people's republic of china and the republic of cuba was signed here yesterday.

li shan-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and herminio garcia lazo, cuban vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

China-GDR Goods Exchange and Payment Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Berlin, Jun. 30, 1970)

the goods exchange and payment agreement for 1970 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the german democratic republic was signed here this afternoon.

the agreement was signed by chou hua-min, head of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade on behalf of the chinese government, and by kurt fenske, head of the government trade delegation of the german democratic republic and vice-minister for foreign economy on behalf of the g.d.r. government.

present at the ceremony was liu pu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of china.

on the same day, horst soelle, g.d.r. minister for foreign economy, received vice-minister chou hua-min. liu pu was also present.

chou hua-min arrived in berlin on june 29. he was greeted at the airport by kurt fenske.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Co-Authors of Book "Is Soviet Union a Socialist Country?" Leave Peking for South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1970)

akinobu shintani and three other co-authors of the book "is soviet union a socialist country?" who are members of the visiting japanese anti-revisionist youth delegation, left here by plane today to visit the southern part of china.

they were seen off at the peking airport by wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yi and other leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-japan friendship association and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND POLAND

Sino-Polish Goods Exchange and Payment Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1970)

the 1970 agreement on the exchange of goods and payments between the chinese government and the polish government was signed here today.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and m. dmochowski, head of the polish government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement for the respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade of china, and eugeniusz wisniewski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy in china.

after the signing, vice-minister li chiang gave a banquet in honour of all the members of the polish government trade delegation.

US

American College Students Win Major Victories in Struggle against Fascist Military Training

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 30, 1970)

american college students have won major victories in their struggle against the establishment of reserve offices' training corps (r.o.t.c.) by the u.s. ruling circles in universities and colleges to carry out fascist military training. this took place against the background of the american people's angry protest against the nixon administration's expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china and dealt a heavy blow to the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war while upsetting the nixon administration's counter-revolutionary arrangements for arms expansion and war preparations, according to washington reports.

to push ahead with their policies of aggression and war, the u.s. ruling circles, besides forcing the american people to enter into military service, have instituted the reserve offices' training system in universities and colleges to compel the students to receive fascist military training and call them up at any time to serve as junior officers in the aggressor forces. this reactionary measure has met with vehement opposition from the broad masses of students who have launched incessant struggle against it. since the beginning of this year, the struggle has come to a new high.

it was reported that more than 400 protest actions against this fascist military training had taken place in 364 universities and colleges where the u.s. defence department set up r.o.t.c. units. from last september to this month,

students in 76 colleges had made 145 attacks on r.o.t.c. buildings and 73 buildings were blasted or set on fire. furthermore, students of many universities and colleges stormed into r.o.t.c. offices where they destroyed records, carried off arms and ammunition, and painted slogans on the walls.

the u.s. defence department admitted after "detailed investigation" that most of the violence was a protest of the students against the nixon administration's expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. the "u.s. news and world report", a weekly of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, said that "assaults (on r.o.t.c.) reached a peak... in the wake of president nixon's decision to send u.s. troops into cambodia." according to figures of the journal, within five days beginning may 1, students of 18 universities in 13 states attacked r.o.t.c. offices at university campus. the r.o.t.c. buildings in michigan state university, yale university, princeton university, kent state university, the university of north carolina, the university of wisconsin, the university of kentucky, and others were burnt. the journal said, "not in decades, since the program began, has the rotc -- reserve officers' training corps -- been dealt such a devastating blow."

the broad masses of university students not only angrily attacked these offices, but also boycotted fascist military training. the number of students enrolling in such training went down year by year. the reduction was especially sharp during the past three years. it was reported that the total r.o.t.c. enrollment in the 1969-1970 school year was 40 per cent lower than that of the 1966-1967 school year. the number of students enrolled in army r.o.t.c. was reduced by nearly one third as compared with the previous school year although additional r.o.t.c. units were set up in 15 universities that year. the "u.s. news and world report" said, "with anti-war sentiment among students still strong, attacks on rotc rising and cut-backs coming in the size of armed forces, pentagon officials say rotc enrollments could drop even further in the school year that starts next autumn." the journal revealed that such "anti-rotc violence and the over-all decrease in enrollment have alarmed the pentagon."

recently, students of many universities unanimously decided to demand abolition of this fascist military training. in some universities, teachers actively support the students in their just demand. under the strong pressure of the broad masses of students and teachers, the u.s. defence department had to begin to withdraw r.o.t.c. units from a number of universities. the students are preparing to unfold a more powerful struggle to deal a heavier blow at the u.s. imperialist policies of war and aggression.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Members of DRVN and RSVN Embassies Take Part in Physical Labor in Friendship Commune

(NCNA-English - Peking, Jul. 2, 1970)

members of the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam in china recently took part in reaping the wheat crop in the china-viet nam friendship people's commune.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the chinese commune members.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY REBUILDING

Peking Boiler Works Earnestly Carries Out Party Consolidation and Party Rebuilding in Accordance With New Party Constitution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 2, 1970)

> The broad masses of Party members of Peking Boiler Works are said to have increased still more their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, strengthened their will to continue to make revolution under the dictatorship of proletariat, and brought to the fore the role of the Party organization as a fighting citadel and their own role as vanguards and models.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Peking, July 1, 1970) Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building and in accordance with the provisions of the new Party Constitution, Peking Boiler Works has earnestly carried out Party consolidation and Party rebuilding. The broad masses of Party members have further increased their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, strengthened their will to continue to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and developed the role of the Party organization as a fighting citadel and that of Party members as vanguards and models.

Freely Rouse the Masses, Bring Ideological Consolidation To the Fore, and Raise Upsurge of Study of Chairman Mao's Teachings on Party Building

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Every Party branch must carry out consolidation anew in the midst of the masses" and "In order to carry out organizational consolidation, it is necessary first of all to carry

out ideological consolidation," Peking Boiler Works insists on rousing the masses and arming them with Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building in its work of Party consolidation and Party rebuilding. It carries out open-door Party rectification, consistently puts in the first position ideological consolidation, and makes mass study, mass criticism and struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism pervade the whole course of Party consolidation and Party rebuilding.

The leaders of the Works organize the broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses to study earnestly Chairman Mao's series of important directives on Party consolidation and Party building, Vice Chairman Lin's political report at the Party's 9th Congress, and the new Party Constitution, and severely criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building, as well as his black "Self-Cultivation" and black "six theories," bourgeois factionalism, sectarianism, anarchism, "theory of many centers amounting to no center," and such reactionary thought trends. They also organize the broad masses of Party members to go voluntarily to the masses to struggle against self and repudiate revisionism, solve the principal problems that prevent them from continuing to make revolution, and make revolution deep in their souls.

The Party organization of the Works realizes deeply from practice that, in order to carry out consolidation and rebuilding successfully in the ideological sphere, it is necessary to arm the heads of Party members with Chairman Mao's proletarian ideas of Party building. The new Party Constitution passed at the Party's 9th Congress is a high degree of generalization and concentrated embodiment of Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building and line for Party building. Therefore, the leaders of the Party organization have listed the study of the new Party Constitution as a compulsory course for Party members and the revolutionary masses in their study of Chairman Mao's doctrine of Party building, and caused a high tide of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building in the whole Works.

The leading members of the Party organization take the lead in study and application, direct the work of Party consolidation and Party building in accordance with the new Party Constitution, and, together with the Party members, carry out struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism with the new Party Constitution as the standard.

In their study of the new Party Constitution, the revolutionary masses, using Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building as a weapon, criticize the Party members and help them rectify their shortcomings and mistakes. Meanwhile, they themselves have also received profound education in Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building and increased their devotion to the Party, voluntarily accepting the Party's leadership.

Through mass study, mass criticism, and struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism, the broad masses of Party members of the Works have extensively destroyed Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building and extensively established Chairman Mao's proletarian line for Party building. They have made clear one great object, i.e., to fight hard for communism for the rest of their life. They have made clear one direction, i.e., to be forever a vanguard fighter of the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They have made clear the fighting task of Party members, i.e., to overthrow imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries and destroy the system of exploitation of man by man. They have made clear the standard of action for Party members, i.e., to implement every one of the "five musts" stipulated for Party members in the new Party Constitution and carry out every word of the provision.

Through mass study and mass criticism, the broad masses of Party members have further increased their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, and the continuing revolution. Their spiritual aspect has undergone a profound change.

One of the standing committee members of the Party committee of the Works, a veteran Party man, was corrupted by bourgeois ideology and poisoned by revisionism after he came to work in the city, and as a result made mistakes. Criticized by the masses during the movement, he erroneously resented and scorned his critics and lacked enthusiasm for the continuing revolution.

In the current Party consolidation movement, he realized through intensive study of Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building and the new Party Constitution that the life of a Communist should be a life of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works, of closely following Chairman Mao in continuing to make revolution, of wholehearted service for the people. He further resolved to fight all his life for communism, replacing the idea of "half-way revolution" with the youthful vigor of continuing revolution. Since then he has always been imposing strict demands on himself according to the high standard of an advanced element of the proletariat, working hard, earnestly assuming responsibilities, and fighting side by side with the worker comrades on the forefront of grasping revolution and stimulating production. For this he is enthusiastically praised by the masses.

Totally Implement the Guideline of "Getting Rid of the Waste and Letting in the Fresh," Make Organizational Consolidation a Continuation of Ideological Consolidation and Rebuilding

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "A proletarian party must also get rid of the waste and let in the fresh, for only in this way can it be full of vigor. Without eliminating waste and getting fresh blood the Party will have no vigor." On the basis of carrying out ideological consolidation

successfully and relying on the great majority of Party members and the revolutionary masses, the Works has earnestly carried out organizational consolidation.

When organizational consolidation first began, some of the Party members and the masses did not have a deep enough or complete enough understanding of Chairman Mao's guideline of "getting rid of the waste and letting in the fresh." Some merely regarded it as a question of "expelling some Party members while taking in others." By organizing the broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses to study in earnest Chairman Mao's doctrine concerning contradictions within the Party, the leading members of the Party committee of the Works enabled all to realize that Chairman Mao's great guideline of "getting rid of the waste and letting in the fresh" was also a basic guiding thought for development of active ideological struggle within the Party and solving contradictions within the Party, that it involved getting rid of the waste and letting in the fresh not only organizationally, but also in respect of politics, ideology, style of work, and method of work, and that the problem of getting rid of the waste and letting in the fresh existed in all aspects of Party life.

In this way, the leading members of the Party committee made the organizational consolidation and rebuilding a continuation of ideological consolidation and rebuilding, stressed the doctrine that "the communist philosophy is a philosophy of struggle," led the Party members and the masses to destroy and rebuild vigorously, and continued to develop the struggle between proletarian ideology and bourgeois ideology.

As a result, the broad masses of Party members have further increased in struggle their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, and the continuing revolution, fully developing their role as vanguards and models. Some of the Party members who have made mistakes now admit them and rectify them, winning the understanding of the masses. Some, who did not play a notable role of models before, have further increased their consciousness of the continuing revolution.

Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" in the past and lacking any enthusiasm for the continuing revolution, one of the woman Party members did not study hard enough and was politically apathetic. She thought that since she was weighed down by household chores and her health was indifferent, she could never play the role of a model. During the Party consolidation, she earnestly studied Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building and increased her consciousness of the continuing revolution. She said: "Comrade Wang Kuo-fu is more seriously ill than I am, but he will not slacken his effort till communism is established. By comparison, my difficulty is nothing!" She indicated that she would resolutely be a good Party member with youthful vigor, pay attention to studying Chairman Mao's works, actively carry out political and ideological work, and be the first to do dirty and tiresome jobs. The masses generally said that after Party consolidation, she seemed to have changed into another person.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Party Constitution, a number of advanced elements of the proletariat, tested in the stormy sea of class struggle, have been admitted into the Party after the establishment of the Party branches. Of the Party members recruited in the Works, 80 percent are workers.

In the work of recruiting new Party members, the Works paid serious attention to the question of ideological admission in the Party. It required the activists who applied for admission into the Party generally to receive repeatedly education in Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung with regard to the Party and to severely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of joining the Party in order to become an official," and taught them to establish the proletarian world outlook of wholehearted devotion to revolution and to the people, of fearing neither hardship nor death, and of fighting for the communist cause all their life.

The Works also placed, according to plan, the activists who applied for admission into the Party on the first line of class struggle and production struggle, so as to let them do hard work and be tempered and tested.

After their admission into the Party, the Works has continued to intensify their education. Whenever it discovers defects and mistakes among them, it would give them prompt criticism and help, impose strict demands on them, and make them realize that joining the Party is a new starting point for the continuing revolution.

In this way, it greatly increases the class consciousness and the consciousness of the struggle between the two lines of the new Party members and those activists who have applied for admission into the Party, and rectifies their motive and object of joining the Party, so they may persevere in imposing strict demands on themselves according to the high standards of advanced elements of the proletariat and play the role of a leader and model everywhere.

Set Up Revolutionary Leadership Squads Which Are Loyal To Chairman Mao and Which Maintain Ties With the Masses, Fully Develop the Role of the Party Organization as Fighting Citadel

Vice Chairman Lin instructs us, saying, "Leadership squads are important. They are the political power."

In building the Party committee of the Works and its Party branches, the leaders of the Works insisted on observance of the five conditions laid down by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. They extensively listened to the views of the masses, and selected as members of leadership squads those outstanding Party members who studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and brought proletarian politics to the fore, who had revolutionary youthful vigor, maintained close ties with the masses, and had ability for work.

They also paid earnest attention to uniting the old with the middle-aged and the young, fully developed the backbone role of the Army cadres and the revolutionary leadership cadres, and promoted and enrolled the newborn forces. In this way the leadership squads at various levels can have rich experience of practical struggle as well as revolutionary spirit of youthful vigor.

To foster and bring up successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, the Army cadres and revolutionary leading cadres of the Works take good care to foster and educate new cadres and help them earnestly study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, ceaselessly raise their consciousness of class struggle, persevere in "three non-separation," and preserve the natural color of the working people. They also let them do hard work according to plan, and temper and test themselves in the big storms of revolution. When there is difficulty, the old cadres would help them think of ways and means to overcome it. When a mistake is made, the old cadres would voluntarily assume responsibility and give them patient help.

In this way, a moving situation has come about in the Works in which the old cadres care for the new cadres, the new cadres respect the old cadres, and they learn from each other, trust each other, help each other, and support each other, welding the leadership squads at all levels into a united fighting organization.

After the establishment of the new leadership squads, in accordance with the directives of Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin on strengthening the building of leadership squads and on the basis of the provisions of the new Party Constitution, they have paid close attention to the revolutionization of the leadership squads. They persevere in studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way, bring proletarian politics to the fore, and regard the grasping of class struggle, consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthening of the ideological building of the Party as the principal task and basic direction of work of the Party organization.

Standing on the first line of class struggle, they constantly study and analyze the new trends of class struggle, continue to intensify revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and wage in depth the class struggle in the political, ideological and economic spheres.

In the fiery three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment, they ceaselessly consolidate and build the Party organization and promote the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squads themselves.

The broad masses said with satisfaction: "Our leadership squads hold easily recognizable colors and take a firm stand. They have a morning sun in their heart and make revolution with enthusiasm. They are good leaders whom we can trust."

Through Party consolidation and Party rebuilding, the Party organization of the Works has increased its fighting strength, purified its ranks, and drawn closer its ties with the masses. A new situation of unity, fighting, and youthful vigor has risen in the whole Works. The Party committee of the Works is now leading the broad masses of Party members and the revolutionary masses to further raise, in conjunction with class struggle, a new high tide of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's doctrine of Party building in a determined attempt to build the Party organization into a fighting command headquarters with still greater youthful vigor.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

PLA Kunming Command Sets Up Study Classes for Members of Party Committees of Regimental Level and Above

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 2, 1970)

> Party members in the PLA are taught that the most important thing for them is to emulate Lin Piao by closely following Chairman Mao always and act resolutely in accordance with his instructions.--SCMP Ed.

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Kunming, June 30, 1970) The PLA Kunming Command has recently set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for members of Party committees at the regimental level and above, for the earnest study of Chairman Mao's series of great teachings on Party building and the new Party Constitution, for struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism in relation to the realities, and for their own ideological revolutionization, greatly strengthening the revolutionization of the personnel of the Party committee.

Be Boundlessly Loyal To the Great Leader Chairman Mao, Ceaselessly Increase Consciousness of Closely Following and Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Instructions

Through repeated study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the new Party Constitution, members of Party committees who attended these study classes realize more deeply than ever that the most fundamental part of the strengthening of the revolutionization of Party committees is to follow the splendid example of Vice Chairman Lin by forever closely following the great leader Chairman Mao and act resolutely in accordance with his instructions. They all say, "To follow Chairman Mao's instructions closely and act on them is the highest expression of the Party spirit of a Communist and the most basic duty of Party committees of all levels.

How can one closely follow Chairman Mao without leaving him for a single moment and act completely and thoroughly in accordance with his directives? They all deeply realize from practice that:

(1) It is essential to intensify ceaselessly one's proletarian feeling for the great leader Chairman Mao. Members of the Party committee of a certain division, speaking with reference to their own experience in "two-recollection and three-examination" activities and in the promotion of their own ideological revolutionization, said, "Members of Party committees of the regimental level and above must likewise regularly recollect past bitterness and think of the present sweetness, and must never forget their own origin. They must remember always Chairman Mao's benevolence to them and forever follow Chairman Mao in making revolution."

Some of the veteran Red Army fighters who had followed Chairman Mao in the Long March and veteran comrades who had taken part in the anti-Japanese war pointed out with emphasis: "Members of Party committees of the regimental level and above must regularly study the history of the Party and that of the Army. They must deeply realize that once departing from Chairman Mao's leadership and Mao Tse-tung's thought, our Party will meet with setbacks and will fail, but that by closely following Chairman Mao and acting in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, our Party will go forward and win victory."

(2) In order to be leaders in closely following Chairman Mao and acting in accordance with his instructions, it is necessary to be leaders in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought hard and in a living way. Members of Party committees who took part in the study, having analyzed the state of study of Party committee leaders, pointed out:

The depth of the proletarian feeling of leading comrades of Party committees for Chairman Mao depends on how hard they study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. Hard work means first of all hard study. No matter how heavy one's task is and how little time one has, one must persevere in reading Chairman Mao's books everyday. The state that "study is easily slackened, systems break easily, and movements easily fall flat" must not be allowed to exist. In studying Chairman Mao's directives, it is necessary to study hard and to have a high degree of consciousness. Many of Chairman Mao's basic viewpoints, particularly the great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, must be studied repeatedly, deeply and thoroughly and applied in a living way and successfully, and must not be studied for a while and then put away. Only by so doing will it be possible to follow Chairman Mao closely and act in accordance with his instructions without the least hesitation and wavering.

(3) Interference from either the "Left" or the right must be resolutely set aside. A struggle must be waged against all sorts of non-proletarian ideas in one's mind. Many comrades said with deep understanding: "With 'self' and the 'ego,' we shall necessarily be restricted. Only when there is no 'self' and the 'ego' is forgotten that we shall be able really to resolutely closely follow Chairman Mao and act resolutely in accordance with his instructions."

Bear in Mind the Major Objective of Communism, Firmly Establish Heroic Ambition of Carrying Revolution Through To the End

Having earnestly studied Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building and the new Party Constitution, members of Party committees who attended the study classes unanimously agreed that the attitude toward the Party's program and toward communism was a basic question that must be ceaselessly settled in the ideological revolutionization of members of Party committees at all levels.

The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of a certain unit pointed out: Members of Party committees must make clear the relationship between bearing in mind the major objective and successfully carrying out current tasks.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Our current efforts are directed at the major objective of the future. We shall no longer be Communists if we lose this major objective."

The major objective of a Communist is complete overthrowing of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and realization of communism. This major objective requires Communists to take up extremely difficult and glorious tasks. Every Communist must constantly think of the attainment of the major objective of communism and relate every current task on hand to this major objective. Only in this way can we have far-sighted vision, a broad mind, perpetual youthful vigor and skyrocketing enthusiasm. Only in this way can we get rid of the idea of "half-way revolution" and lead the broad masses forward courageously on the road of continuing revolution.

Chairman Mao also teaches us, saying, "But if we relax today's efforts, we shall also no longer be Communists."

Therefore it is also necessary to bear in mind firmly that the socialist society will be a very long historical phase, in which a violent struggle will go on between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism, and between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution.

In order to realize the major object of communism, it will be necessary to follow closely Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Prepare for war, prepare for poor years, and do everything for the people," carry out well and practically one's own work, and continually win new victories in the struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and defend and build the great socialist motherland. If one slackens in the current tasks, one will not be a conscious communist.

They all agreed that, in order to bear in mind firmly the major objective of communism and not slacken today's efforts, it was necessary to do away with low standards and set up high standards in a big way in the course of ideological revolutionization, and that only by firmly upholding high standards would it be possible to realize that what one had done for revolution was not "enough" but "far too little" and always maintain youthful vigor and fight ceaselessly for the communist cause.

Trust the Masses, Rely on Them, Consult With Them on Important Matters, and Be Primary School Pupils To Them

Through summing up of their own experience in ideological revolutionization, members of the study classes have also realized that the question of attitude toward the masses is a basic question in the remolding of the world outlook. They said: "To exercise leadership, a Party committee must

rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought and on the masses below, firmly trust the masses, rely on them and respect their pioneering spirit, carry out propaganda among the masses, organize them and arm them with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and give full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses."

They all said: To carry out revolutionized building of the leading personnel of Party committees successfully, members of Party committees of all levels must act as respectful primary school pupils to the masses in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, consult with the masses on all important matters in accordance with the demands of the new Party Constitution, regularly listen to the views of the masses both inside and outside the Party, accept supervision from the masses, learn humbly from them, pool together their wisdom, sum up their experience, and grasp the typical cases, so as to lead whole areas from points. Only by so doing can they better lead the masses in advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

They all pointed out emphatically that in dealing with the question of the masses, members of Party committees at the regimental level and above must pay particular attention to this: The higher the position of a cadre, the more he must consciously accept the supervision of the masses to prevent the development of official airs and estrangement from the masses. The heavier the duties of a cadre, the more he must bring proletarian politics to the fore to prevent changing of course and estrangement from the masses. The greater the achievement of a cadre, the more humble and careful he must be to prevent self-conceit and complacency and estrangement from the masses. The more the masses respect a cadre, the more he must strive to be a good primary school pupil of the masses to prevent self-righteousness and estrangement from the masses. The more the masses take considerate care of a cadre, the more he must share bitterness and sweetness with them, to prevent becoming a privileged individual and being estranged from the masses.

Many of the comrades pointed out: As a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party organizations of all levels have been taught a profound lesson in the Party's mass line, the Party's mass line has gone deeper than ever into the hearts of the people, and the relations between Party organizations and the broad revolutionary masses have never been so strengthened. From now on, it will be necessary to consolidate and develop this magnificent result consciously.

Firmly Insist on High Standards, Impose Strict Demands, Be Good Leaders in Remolding World Outlook

Through study, these members of Party committees have realized more deeply than ever that in order to lead the masses in continuing to make revolution, members of Party committees must insist on maintaining high standards in their own ideological revolutionization and be good leaders in the remolding of the world outlook. They say:

Party committee members must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "In the ideological field, the question of who will win in the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has not been really settled yet. We still have to wage a protracted struggle against bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideology." We must be part of the forces of revolution as well as the targets of revolution as Vice Chairman Lin has directed. It must be realized that unless we serve well as targets of revolution, we shall not be able to serve well as forces of revolution, and as time goes on we may even become an obstruction to revolution. This will not only be a question of individual mistakes, but also cause grave damage to the cause of the Party and the people.

Summing up their experience in their own ideological revolutionization, they said, "It is necessary to insist firmly on arming oneself with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, ceaselessly sweep aside the ideological obstacles to one's own continuing to make revolution, and in particular take care to carry out the provision of the new Party Constitution: "To engage courageously in criticism and self-criticism."

They all said: "In carrying out ideological revolutionization, members of Party committees must insist firmly on doing so among the masses and in the midst of fiery struggle. Party committee members must study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way together with the broad masses of fighters and the worker-peasant masses. Together they must develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, expose and struggle against self, destroy self and establish devotion to public interests, closely combine the following of the upper level with the reliance on the lower levels and their own remolding, and closely combine the transformation of the objective world with that of the subjective world. Only by so doing can the leading squads of Party committees be boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, resolutely act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, and lead the broad masses in winning new and still greater victories.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Party General Branch of a Brigade in Kiangsi Province Leads Party Members To Profoundly Study the New Party Constitution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 3, 1970)

(NCNA Nanchang, July 2) While leading the Party members to study profoundly the new Party Constitution, the Party general branch of Maop'ing commune, Ningkang hsien, Kiangsi Province, persevere in arming Party members with Chairman Mao's proletarian idea of Party building, continuously rouses the Party members' consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and brings the Party organization into full play as a fighting citadel in the three great revolutionary movements.

Maop'ing was an important component part of the revolutionary base area founded in the Chingkang Mountains by great leader Chairman Mao. Forty-two years ago, Chairman Mao wrote the article, "Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?" by an oil lamp in Pachiao House at Maop'ing. This brilliant article illuminated the course of the Chinese revolution and guided the Chinese people to win one great victory after another.

After its establishment, the new Party general branch of Maop'ing brigade, educated and inspired by great leader Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice, constantly set up study classes and held discussion and application meetings to organize the Party members to penetratingly study the new Party Constitution and profoundly appreciate Chairman Mao's idea of Party building. The Party members linked the study of the new Party Constitution with the study of the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party, with the study of Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice, with the conducting of education in revolutionary traditions and class education, and with the criticism against renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building. The further they studied, the more profoundly they appreciated Chairman Mao's great idea of Party building; the further they studied, the firmer their determination to closely follow Chairman Mao in carrying the revolution through to the end was; the further they studied, the higher their consciousness in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat surged.

While leading the Party members to study the new Party Constitution, the Party general branch of Maop'ing brigade took the five requirements for Party members and the five tasks for basic-level Party organizations as two mirrors. When having made an achievement in its work, it looked into these two mirrors and tried to find its shortcomings, so as to make clear the direction in which it should make further efforts. When meeting failure in its work, it also looked into these two mirrors and learned the lesson, so as to make clear the target which it should make effort to attain. When some ideological problems emerged, it also used these two mirrors to find the causes, fought self, criticized revisionism and continuously enhanced the consciousness of continuing revolution.

69-year-old Huang Ying-chieh, a veteran Party member, was a member of the Red Guardsmen during the period of struggle in the Chingkang Mountains. He always worked conscientiously and was devoted to the revolution and the collective. After studying the new Party Constitution, he became still more vigorous. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions," he imposed stern demands on himself in accordance with the five requirements for Party members specified in the new Party Constitution. He took the lead in reclaiming the hills, growing palm trees, building bridges. The masses called him "an evergreen fir tree on the Chingkang Mountains."

Party member Yuan Chin-kuei was a member of the Young Pioneers during the period of the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains. At that time, he rushed to do sentry duty and to stand on guard and went in the fore in the struggle against landlords during the agrarian reform. After studying the new Party Constitution, he further enhanced his consciousness of continuing revolution. He stood on the first line of class struggle and acted as the model everywhere during the struggle for production. He was highly praised by the masses.

In leading the Party members to study the new Party Constitution, the Party general branch of Maop'ing brigade also organized the Party members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's writings on the building of political power, thereby continuously helping the Party members heighten their ideological consciousness and their concept of political power. It often organized the Party members to visit the Pachiao House where Chairman Mao once lived, to study Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?" and a passage in the new Party Constitution, "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism," and to sharply criticize renegade, hidden and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle." This made the Party members learn deeply that: To be a member of the Chinese Communist Party who devotes his life to the struggle for communism, one must perseveringly and unswervingly struggle against the class enemies and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and act as a vanguard fighter in continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

There was in Oshih production team a Party member who formerly was unwilling to be a cadre. After studying the new Party Constitution, he linked his thinking with the history of revolutionary struggle undertaken by the people of the Chingkang Mountains, and realized that: With political power, the proletariat has everything; without political power, the proletariat will lose everything. He heightened his consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines and consciousness of continuing revolution. He was determined to grasp and exercise power well for the proletariat. He actively led the broad revolutionary masses to fight natural disasters, enabling this production team to win the title of four-good production team on two occasions.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches: "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." In line with this teaching given by Chairman Mao and the General Program of the new Party Constitution, the Party general branch of Maop'ing brigade conscientiously organized the Party members to carry out study and induced them to understand that the Party's task was to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, to replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to use socialism to defeat capitalism.

In view of the fact that some young Party members had a poor idea of the class struggle, the Party general branch emphatically educated them in the revolutionary traditions and gave them class education, invited revolutionary old people, veteran fighters of the Red Army and old poor peasants who suffered bitterly in the old society to tell them the histories of their families and villages and of the revolutionary struggle. It also organized these young Party members to study Chairman Mao's works in places where Chairman Mao's office had been in the past, and often led them to visit exhibitions of class struggle. Thus educated, the broad masses of Party members greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and deepened their determination to follow the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao. The dictatorship of the proletariat was consolidated to a higher degree.

While leading Party members to study the new Party Constitution, the members and cadres of the Party general branch and various Party branches of Maop'ing brigade went in the fore to study and apply the new Party Constitution and actively proved themselves leaders in continuing the revolution. They took the new Party Constitution as a weapon, consciously fought self and criticized revisionism, conscientiously remolded their world outlook and quickened revolutionization of their thinking. They were praised by all Party members and the broad revolutionary masses. Of the 28 cadres of the brigade who were Party members, 24 were rated five-good commune members and activists in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Liu Kuei-fa, a committee member of the brigade Party general branch, was already in his fifties. Yet, he imposed stern demands on himself in accordance with the regulations laid down in the new Party Constitution and made revolution vigorously. Displaying the excellent style of "bringing dry rations when going to another place to work" as formerly adopted by cadres of the old soviet areas, he took with him his food, clothing and work tools and went three times to stay to work in three production teams which were lagging behind. He got together with the commune members to do collective productive labor and to tightly grasp class struggle, quickly changing the backward outlook of these three production teams. He was praised by the masses as a good leader in continuing the revolution.

* * *

INDUSTRY

Chinese Workers Produce Durable Electric Light Bulbs Topping International Standards

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 3, 1970)

outstripping the international standards of other countries, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of the kwangchow electric bulb factory in kwangtung province, south china, have produced a durable electric light bulb that provides light for 5,000 hours, which is five times of the time of an ordinary electric light bulb. this durable electric light bulb can be produced as cheaply as ordinary ones. it is now in serial production.

for quite a long time, china's electric light bulbs have been manufactured in accordance with the technical data from other countries as back as in 1930's. the products were to meet the "international standards" which sets 1,000 hours of lighting as the life-span of a bulb.

before the great prolotarian cultural revolution, workers of the factory proposed changes in the technological process to improve the quality and life-span of the light bulbs they produce. but their many proposals for technical innovations were not carried out because of the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line among the technicians who had authority over production. they had blind faith in foreign technical data and technical standards adopted by capitalist countries.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, workers of the factory followed chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" and thoroughly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "let experts run factories". the workers were determined to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results and raised the proposal to trial-manufacture an electric light bulb of longer durability. this proposal was endorsed by all the workers of the factory and the factory's revolutionary committee. the revolutionary committee firstly mobilized all the workers to launch a revolutionary mass criticism campaign around the question of the "international standards". workers pointed out that the "standards" had been set by foreign monopoly producers of electric light bulbs. to stimulate sales for huge profit, these monopoly capitalists had first competed with each other to make electric light bulbs brighter at the expense of durability. later, to avoid the losses incurred in this competition, the capitalists joined forces to set the "international standards" which was actually a trick. the revolutionary workers were determined to break with it and produce electricity-saving, bright and durable electric light bulbs to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural production and the daily life of the people.

cherishing the lofty aspiration to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland, the workers organized a "three-in-one" group composed of workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians and speedily set to work. the first batch of durable electric light bulbs was soon produced, having a life-span five times that of ordinary ones, but providing less illumination. this was especially

true for bulbs over 40 watts. the factory's revolutionary committee called on the workers to make suggestions to improve the quality. the leading cadres moved to the workshops to join the workers in the battle. after repeated experiments, the workers finally produced the durable bulbs of different wattage. these take no more raw material, cost no more to produce, consume no more power and provide as much illumination as ordinary bulbs.

Shanghai Working Class Improves Boilers and Makes New Contributions to Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 3, 1970)

under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the shanghai working class has dared to think and to act in true revolutionary spirit, and, in only a little over one year, made three important improvements on 1,000 medium-sized and small industrial boilers. this advance has not only saved 300,000 tons of coal, but also made new contributions to industry in shanghai.

early in 1969, the shanghai working class, with their boundless proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao, launched a vigorous movement for increasing production and practising economy and made up their minds to make industry more advanced. but at that time, many factories were still using out-dated boilers left by the imperialists or manufactured according to foreign bourgeois conventions after liberation. these boilers had a high coal consumption. the shanghai workers resolved to break away from foreign bourgeois conventions and went all out to make chinese-designed boilers. they carried out revolutionary mass criticism, relentlessly hitting at the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, such as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, and this further heightened their proletarian consciousness. the workers threw out the old fixed idea that new boilers had to be copies of foreign models and could not be designed afresh and that they could only be made by specialized factories and not by workers in different factories. they at once launched a vigorous city-wide movement for making boilers, participated in by over 200,000 people at some 1,000 enterprises making or using boilers. by relying on their own efforts and on hard work, the workers overcame many difficulties and, in a very short period, made over 1,000 chinese-designed boilers, which were of higher efficiency, consumed less coal and were easier to operate. these replaced the old existing ones, thus changing the backward state in this respect. the coal consumption of the new boilers dropped by 30 per cent compared with the old ones and thus hundreds of thousands of tons of coal can be saved for the state annually.

the new-type boilers, however, could still not meet the growing needs of industry and they had to be improved. mao tsetung thought study classes were therefore started by the party organizations and revolutionary committees of many trades and units where the workers conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and

advancing". this raised their consciousness of the need to continue the revolution. when they examined the new boilers, the workers realized that although they had done away with the tall chimneys fitted to the old ones, the blowers they had added increased the consumption of electricity. so they started work to rectify this.

through continuous practice and the summing up of experience, a stoker named li tan-chiang and his work-mates at the shanghai no. 12 knitwear mill found a way of conducting air directly into the furnace instead of using blowers. this resulted in a fuller use of coal and a higher temperature, making another saving in coal to the extent of a further 15 per cent. when this innovation was popularized throughout the city, an additional 70,000 to 80,000 tons of coal were saved for the state annually.

following chairman mao's great teaching "the movement is developing, new things have yet to emerge, and they are emerging in an endless stream", the shanghai working class set out to make improvements on medium-sized and small boilers for the third time. the workers and revolutionary technicians were very much inspired by the efforts in all industries to utilize surplus heat and coal slag. after the creation of a single dyeing process, one technician in a printing and dyeing works thought of attaching a small turbine generator to the new-type boilers used for this process, so that they might supply both steam and electricity and thus further economize on coal. this new idea of his, characterized by the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, won the warm support of the workers. the leading departments concerned in shanghai also gave him active support. they promptly organized a big "battle" involving many plants and fully mobilized and relied on the masses. in less than a month a new small turbine, a small generator and switches were produced, installed, tested and put into operation. they enabled a boiler, with a capacity of four tons output per hour to generate 300 kilowatts of electricity per hour, in addition to supplying steam for industry. this meant a saving of 400 tons of coal for the state yearly.

not content with their achievements to date, the shanghai working class is determined to continue to develop the boiler industry and make new break-throughs.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Northwest China Province Turns Out Iron Under Guidance of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Sining, Jul. 3, 1970)

two new iron and steel plants -- the chinghai iron and steel plant and the sining iron and steel plant -- on the chinghai plateau in northwest china began to turn out iron on july 1, the joyous day of celebrating the 49th anniversary of the founding of the chinese communist party. these are the first such plants in the province.

it has fairly large deposits of coal and iron ore but had a very poor industrial base before liberation under ruthless oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries. after liberation, particularly in 1958, the year of the great leap forward, the people of chinghai, guided by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by the great leader chairman mao, worked hard and, by relying on their own efforts, step by step built the iron and steel industry from scratch. but, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents repressed the revolutionary enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses on the grounds that "lacking technology, chinghai was not in a position" to build this industry. and then, they slashed back the province's iron and steel plants.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses in the province indignantly condemned and criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi and his local agents. in firm implementation of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the people displayed the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour" and developed on the chinghai plateau the iron and steel industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they won honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

the first blast furnaces of the two plants started at the beginning of last april and may. in the course of building the plants, the revolutionary workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians, under the leadership of the revolutionary committees of the two plants, kept to the principle of "building while designing" and "starting production unit by unit". upholding the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, they scathingly criticized the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" pushed by liu shao-chi. they built almost all equipment for the two blast furnaces by relying on socialist cooperation and their own strength. the units responsible for designing and constructing the two blast furnaces and processing equipment displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, surmounted many difficulties and built the two furnaces within just two months.

IRRIGATION

China Completes Big New Canal

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 3, 1970)

poor and lower-middle peasants in hupeh province, central china, have completed a big canal and seven large flood outlet gates after more than six months of hard work, guided by our great leader chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". the canal is 110 kilometres long, 200 to 750 metres wide and seven metres deep.

the man-made river, named the hanpei, and the seven flood outlet gates are the first stage and the main projects of the water conservancy construction in the area, north of the hanchiang river. the water conservancy construction is aimed at all-round harnessing of the rivers and lakes in the area. the second stage will be the building of several large electric pumping stations and shipping locks. when the entire project is completed, 66,000 hectares of farmland will be ensured a steady high yield despite dry spells or excessive rain and 13,300 hectares of wasteland will be turned into fertile fields. river navigation will be improved greatly.

the new canal passes through the grain and cotton-producing centres in hupeh province which have many lakes and rivers. in these low-lying areas, there used to be only a narrow and crooked outlet for the rivers and two small drainage gates. every big rainfall caused a natural disaster. the canal links up the main lakes and drains excess water into the yangtze and hanchiang rivers. when the canal was just completed at the end of may this year, the area was hit by a rainstorm with a total rainfall of more than 300 millimetres, but the farmland in the area was protected against flood.

opening up the hanpei canal and bringing the hanpei area under over-all control took place against the background of a fierce struggle between the two classes and the two roads. early in 1958, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the area put forward the proposal for over-all water control but the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "harnessing each river separately" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents prevented action. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people in the hanpei area, using mao tsetung thought as their weapon, relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents and again raised the proposal. the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee resolutely supported the revolutionary spirit of the masses, sent a special team to make the survey and drew up a plan for the work. in november, 1969, the construction started.

the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, following chairman mao's great teaching "the masses have boundless creative power", started a full-scale mass movement to ensure that the work would go ahead smoothly. in order to complete construction before this year's flood season, they decided to work hard in the winter and spring. under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at all levels, a contingent of water conservancy builders numbering more than 600,000 went to the construction site.

the poor and lower-middle peasants used mao tsetung thought to guide the work and started an emulation campaign to compare with the advanced, learn from them and overtake them and help those lagging behind. displaying the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they went where the difficulties were greater and rushed to the spots where danger was.

the liuchi commune in tienmen county was in charge of building a 340-metre stretch of an embankment passing through a two-metre deep lake. the earth carried there for building the embankment was washed away by the tidal lake water. led by the leading comrades of the commune revolutionary committee, the poor and lower-middle peasants working on the project jumped into the cold neck-deep water and built a wall of straw bags to prevent the waves from hitting the embankment under construction. they finally completed the stretch of embankment.

a big sluice gate at the mouth of the hanpei canal, which discharges at the rate of 1,500 cubic metres of water per second, was also set up before the high water season.

the first stage, involving more than 60 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, has been completed.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Growing Strength of Malayan National Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary on july first warmly acclaimed the growing in strength of the malayan national liberation army in the course of fighting.

the commentary said that stirring news of military successes has kept coming from the base areas and guerrilla areas saying that the valiant and resourceful malayan national liberation army has won many more new victories in fighting against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" campaign.

the commentary said that the rahman-razak clique colluding more closely with the reactionaries of thailand sent out large numbers of ground forces with air and artillery support to mount frenzied attacks on the base areas and guerrilla areas. however, the national liberation army, giving full play to the militant tradition of being "determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield", relying closely on the broad masses of people and employing the strategy and tactics of people's war, smashed the enemy attacks by laying mines extensively, ambushing enemy patrols and attacking enemy barracks.

the fighters of the n.l.a. 12th detachment, the commentary went on, after scoring big viibories in april, followed up on their victories and continued to batter the enemy. from the end of may to early june, they dealt head-on blows at the enemy troops attacking the base areas and guerrilla areas by laying ambushes, sniping, laying mines and other tactics in baling, kroh, intan and other places, and attained outstanding military results. according to incomplete figures, from april 20 to june 9, the n.l.a. 12th detachment put more than 100 enemy troops out of action, shot down a fighter-bomber and a helicopter, and damaged another helicopter.

the commentary pointed out that the successive victories scored by the n.l.a. 12th detachment irrefutably proved that our army is growing stronger and stronger in battle, the base areas and guerrilla areas are becoming bigger and more consolidated and constitute a more serious threat to the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys.

in conclusion the commentary said: inspired and encouraged by the successive n.l.a. victories, the broad masses in the enemy-occupied areas are waging more extensive armed struggle in enthusiastic response to the call of the communist party of malaya. we warmly acclaim the splendid victories scored by the national liberation army exclamation let us unite still more closely round the communist party of malaya and spread the raging flames of people's war to the whole country exclamation

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador Li Yun-Chuan Gives Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 3, 1970)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, held a banquet this evening warmly welcoming the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with pak sung chul, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, as its leader and kim joong rin, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and secretary of the party central committee, as its deputy leader. the delegation had successfully returned from china where it joined the chinese people in their activities to commemorate the 20th anniversary of korea's war for the liberation of the fatherland and to denounce u.s. imperialism's crime of forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan province.

the banquet was attended by comrade kim il, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and first vice-premier of the korean cabinet; comrade pak sung chul, member of the presidium of the political committee of the party central committee, vice-premier of the korean cabinet and minister of foreign affairs; comrade oh jin woo, member of the political committee of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; comrade kim joong rin, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and secretary of the party central committee; comrade han ik soo, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; comrade yang hyung sup, member of the party central committee and minister of higher education; comrade kim yung nam, deputy director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; comrade kim jai bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; as well as responsible members of other departments concerned.

ambassador li yun-chuan and vice-premier pak sung chul spoke at the banquet. both guests and hosts repeatedly toasted to the steady consolidation and development of the fraternal and militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples, to the health of premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and to the health of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the banquet proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND POLAND

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Polish Shipping and Government Trade Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1970)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met all members of the polish shipping delegation led by stefan parkowicz, vice-minister of shipping of the polish people's republic, and the polish government trade delegation led by m. dmochowski, vice-minister of foreign trade, here this afternoon and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, tao chi, vice-minister of communications, and leading members of the departments concerned li lien-ching, tung hua-min and wang ming-chun.

eugeniusz wisniewski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy in china, was also present.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Ambassador Chang Hai-feng Gives Banquet in Honor of Comrade Emil Bodnaras and All Members of Rumanian Delegation Who Visited China

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 3, 1970)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to rumania, yesterday gave a banquet in honour of comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, and all the members of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic he led in the recent visit to china.

also present at the banquet were: stefan voitec, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and chairman of the grand national assembly, constantin statescu, secretary of the state council, corneliu manescu, minister of foreign affairs, and vasile vladi, director of a department of the central committee of the rumanian communist party.

all the diplomats of the chinese embassy attended the banquet.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet. guests and hosts repeatedly drank to the fraternal friendship between the chinese and rumanian parties, the two countries and the two peoples, and to the health of chairman mao tsetung and president nicolae ceausescu.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Members of Tanzanian Shipping Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3, 1970)

three members of a tanzanian shipping delegation arrived here by plane today to attend the fourth meeting of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company. i.m. kaduma, head of the delegation and tanzanian managing director of the board of directors of the company, had come to peking earlier.

the tanzanian guests were met at the airport by tung hua-min, chinese managing director of the board of directors of the company.

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND US

China's 475th Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1970)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of tung island of the hsisha islands between 12:02 hours and 12:07 hours on july 3.

between 13:02 hours and 13:06 hours on the same day another u.s. military plane intruded into the air space over china's territorial waters west of weichou island in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to these military provocations by the u.s. military planes, to issue the 475th serious warning.

US WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Exposes Nixon's "Troop Withdrawal" As Smokescreen

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1970)

"people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "nixon's 'troop withdrawal' is a smokescreen". full text follows:

on june 30, nixon trotted out a lengthy and stinking "report" on cambodia. on july 1, he came out again with a "television speech" which also touched upon the question of the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia. both the "report" and the "speech" are good teaching materials by negative example through which one can get a better understanding of the feeble and aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism.

it is u.s. imperialism which masterminded the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in phnom penh single-handedly; and it is nixon who personally signed the order for the invasion of cambodia. now, trying to deny all these facts, nixon raved that the dispatch of the u.s. aggressor troops to invade cambodia is for "self-defence" and that their inhuman slaughter of peaceable inhabitants in cambodia is an expression of "restraint". this utter nonsense of nixon's reveals the guilty conscience of the u.s. gangsters whose hands are stained with the blood of the cambodian people and who are now trying in vain to shake off their crimes of aggression.

nixon trumpeted loudly about his "big victory" in the invasion of cambodia, but in reality he has suffered a bitter defeat. whenever he spoke of the cambodian question, nixon always gave at some length a long list of his so-called "military exploits". this clumsy tactics, just as ridiculed by the western press, is "a symbol of weakness and despair" of u.s. imperialism

the primary purpose of u.s. imperialism in sending troops to invade cambodia was to annihilate the patriotic armed forces of the country and support its running dog, the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique. but what has come of it? contrary to nixon's subjective wishes, the flames of the national liberation struggle in cambodia is raging ever more furiously and the people's war is rapidly developing throughout the country, while the puppet regime in phnom penh is tottering more and more hopelessly. the brilliant victories of the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people in the past three months recently announced by the ministry of national defence of the royal government of national union of cambodia, give an eloquent picture of the excellent situation of the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the cambodian people.

u.s. imperialism has suffered signal defeat on the battlefield in cambodia as well as in the political field. in the united states, hundreds of thousands of american people have risen to oppose the nixon administration's policy of extending the war of aggression, and the storm of the revolutionary mass movement is shaking the reactionary rule of the american monopoly capitalists. the daily aggravating political and economic crises are hovering over the white house. the surging tide in protest against the u.s. imperialist aggression on

cambodia is sweeping the whole globe. it is precisely these difficulties nixon is facing both at home and abroad that has compelled him to announce the "withdrawal" of the ground forces of the u.s. aggressors from cambodia.

however, nixon's so-called "troop withdrawal" does not in the least mean u.s. imperialism's relaxation of its military aggression against cambodia, but is a smokescreen to further strengthen and expand its war of aggression against that country. nixon is telling a glaring lie when he described "troop withdrawal" as "seeking peace".

u.s. piratical planes are still making wanton bombing raids on cambodia and the scope of bombing is being expanded. is this what nixon calls the "end" of the military aggression by u.s. imperialism against cambodia?

nixon has openly declared that the united states would "provide military assistance" to the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique to support this handful of national scums so as to establish a colonial rule of u.s. imperialism in cambodia. is this what nixon says the "defence" of cambodia's "neutrality and independence"?

the south vietnamese puppet troops fostered by u.s. imperialism are still trampling underfoot the territory of cambodia and massacring the cambodian people at random. before the "withdrawal" of u.s. aggressor troops, the nixon administration hurriedly directed the puppet troops of thailand to invade cambodia. u.s. gi's have temporarily "left", but the mercenaries armed with u.s. weapons and trained by u.s. "advisers" remain there and keep entering. how can all this be called "troop withdrawal"?

nixon also clamoured that he would push ahead with his plan of so-called "regional co-operation" in asia, especially in southeast asia. to put it bluntly, apart from driving the puppet troops of south viet nam and thailand to invade cambodia, he is prepared to use japanese militarism and other satellite countries in asia to further serve the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indo-china.

particularly noteworthy is that nixon has blatantly declared that the "involvement" of u.s. aggressor troops "still plays an important role" when the lackeys of u.s. imperialism are unable to prolong their feeble existence. as a television correspondent asked "do you feel you can give categorical assurances now that we will not send ground troops back into cambodia"? nixon replied outspokenly: "i would not say that." this shows most plainly: as long as u.s. imperialism deems it necessary, u.s. ground troops will once again intrude into cambodia at any time.

nixon is not only intensifying the aggression against cambodia but also carrying on naked war intimidation against the democratic republic of viet nam, threatening that he will step up the bombing of the northern part of viet nam. this has even more clearly proved that nixon's so-called "troop withdrawal" is an out-and-out big swindle.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."

while expanding its war in indo-china, the nixon administration is feverishly engaged in political deception. the accomplices of u.s. imperialism are singing duets with it overtly or covertly. however, all machinations of u.s. imperialism will never come to pass before the three indo-chinese peoples who are fighting in unity.

the nixon administration can never deny the debt in blood it owes to the cambodian people and the entire indo-chinese people. it is all in vain to cover the defeat with a fabricated, fancy "victory". u.s. imperialism's colonial war of aggression against indo-china will certainly be met with complete and ignominious defeat.

US

Afro-Americans Greet Fiercer Revolutionary Storm with New Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 2, 1970)

higher and higher is the militancy of the afro-americans who have been tempered in the raging flames of the american revolutionary mass movement now surging to unprecedented pitch. they have kept launching all kinds of struggles against violent repression to greet the oncoming of a fiercer revolutionary storm with new militancy, according to washington reports.

since its coming into power, the nixon administration has colluded with the reactionary racist forces in the southern states of america and carried out political persecution of the afro-americans in an intensified manner, bringing more appalling calamities to the afro-americans. during the present storm of a new economic crisis in the united states, the monopoly capitalist class has stepped up its onslaught on the people, firstly on the afro-americans. unemployment increased drastically among black workers. according to watered down official figures, the unemployment rate of black youths has surpassed 30 per cent. the broad masses of the afro-americans are more impoverished. the nixon administration's expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china and its fascist atrocities in slaughtering black and white demonstrators have aroused stronger resistance among the broad masses of the black people. they rose in struggle and together with the progressive white people, launched violent attacks on the reactionary home and foreign policies of the nixon administration. it is precisely on this basis that the afro-american struggle against violent repression has developed in various parts of america.

since the end of may, afro-american struggles against violent repression broke out in more than ten cities including chicago, miami, pittsburgh, des moines and san francisco. the afro-americans' heroic struggles have put the nixon administration which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad in a terrible fix.

from june 15 to 18, thousands of afro-americans in miami, florida, fought furiously with the police for four nights running in defiance of a curfew imposed by the reactionary authorities. apart from hitting back at the police with stones and bottles, they took up arms and hurled home-made fire

bombs. the valiant black snipers hit the police from the commanding position of roofs and sent them fleeing helter skelter. the black people angrily overturned cars in the streets and set them on fire. besides throwing large amounts of tear gas bombs and opening fire at the black people, the reactionary authorities even used a helicopter to suppress them. a u.s. bourgeois journal stated in alarm that this was "organized guerrilla warfare" unleashed by the afro-americans. after four nights of furious fighting, the afro-americans drove all the police out of the black area.

on june 17, several hundred black people started a struggle against violent repression in des moines. the reactionary authorities called out large numbers of police to suppress them, killing one of them. this aroused burning fury among the black people. they took up arms to hit back at and punished the reactionary police severely.

on june 21, in pittsburgh, the white racists wantonly shot a 12-year-old black child playing in the street to death. hundreds of angry black people set fire on a plant owned by racists and fought the police fiercely with bricks and stones.

in alexandria, virginia where the black people staged a demonstration against violent repression, the panicky reactionary authorities declared a full state of emergency. 1,000 black and white people in chicago demonstrated in front of the local court in protest against the arbitrary trial of black leaders by the reactionary authorities. at a town near camden in new jersey, the black people angrily burnt down a local police station. hundreds of black people in belle glade, florida demonstrated against police persecution of the black people. in the afro-american struggle against racial discrimination in san francisco, a store owned by white racists was blast by fire bombs. in brooklyn, the black people unfolded a campaign in protest against the reactionary authorities' apathy towards their health by neglecting for a long time to clear away garbage in the black community. they heaped the rubbish in the streets and set fire to it which eventually spread to several shops.

all these struggles have won widespread sympathy and support among the black and progressive white people throughout the united states. a number of black leaders have sharply denounced the nixon administration for persecuting the afro-americans. they have decided to launch a more powerful struggle in reply to the government's fascist atrocities. today, a fiercer revolutionary storm is in the brewing among the black masses.

addressing a recent mass rally in washington, a leader of the black panther, an afro-american organization advocating armed resistance to violent repression, warned that if the present policy in the united states does not change "we black people will be forced to respond with a form of war of salvation that in the chaos of carrying it out, and the attempt to repress it, will gut this country."

a black leader in san francisco said: "i've never seen repression come down like this in my life ... we're not going to stand for it any more; we're going to start taking people with us."

encouraged by the courageous afro-american struggle, certain black leaders who had been rather conservative are changing. professing a "sharp departure" from his conservative stand, a black leader in atlanta accused the police authorities of atrociously killing black people. he added:

"officials, both national and local ... fan the fires of hatred and bigotry" and this is "genocide" against the black people.

in the face of a situation promising still more revolutionary struggles this year, the u.s. bourgeois press has voiced its intense anxiety. the "wall street journal", mouthpiece of the monopoly capitalist class, shouted in alarm that "the next two months might be terribly violent" and that the black people "are more disenchanted than ever with the american system". it quoted a "chicago daily news" columnist as saying that "the black community in chicago is more explosive today than it has ever been." "newsweek" correspondents after conducting a survey in nearly 50 cities found the black people "can expect next to nothing from the (nixon) administration". the "newsweek" article said that "large-scale racial violence might erupt again" this summer. even the under-secretary of the nixon administration's department of health, education and welfare admitted: "i am very much worried about this summer ... the administration is sitting on a powder keg."

the nixon administration is jittery at the ominous signs of the approaching storm and is planning more ruthless suppression of the black people. the justice department was reported to have been "beefed up both in terms of budget and manpower". the number of police station-houses has greatly increased in a number of cities with predominantly black population. the reactionary mayor of macon, georgia, went so far as to brazenly order the police to "shoot to kill" what he called "lawless" black people. the notorious ku klux klan recently held its national convention in salisbury, north carolina, plotting victimization of the black masses.

but the american black people who have gone through the baptism of fire courageously scorn all the counter-revolutionary measures of the nixon administration. they are getting themselves better organized and armed. armed organizations of the black people have emerged in many places. some young black people are training themselves in the use of machine-guns, hand grenades and other weapons. it can be predicted that a new revolutionary storm is approaching and the american black people with a militant tradition will surely make greater contribution to the great revolutionary struggle of the american people exclamation

Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, Indians in US Rise in Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 3. 1970)

encouraged by the momentous american people's revolutionary struggle, the ruthlessly exploited puerto ricans, mexican-americans and indians in the united states have launched struggles in various forms, according to washington reports. their struggles are a component part of the current american revolutionary mass movement.

like the afro-americans, the puerto ricans, mexican-americans and indians in the united states are classified as "non-whites" by the reactionary ruling circles who subject them to racial discrimination and brutal persecution. at prsent there are over one million puerto ricans, five million mexican-americans and about 600,000 indians in the united states. puerto rican, mexican-american and indian working people are leading an extremely poor and miserable life.

many puerto ricans took part in the furious struggle in protest against the nixon administration's expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china and slaughtering of demonstrators in america. now their struggle is developing in depth. on june 7, nearly 700 puerto ricans staged a "puerto rican day" parade in new york city. the paraders angrily hurled eggs and tomatoes at the mayor and the governor of new york in protest against the reactionary policy of the u.s. ruling circles. after the parade, the reactionary authorities arbitrarily arrested a leader of the puerto ricans. on june 14, hundreds of puerto rican youths took to the streets in a protest demonstration. the reactionary authorities called out the police to suppress them, but the puerto rican youths were dauntless and fought in resistance. they stoned several police cars and controlled an 11-block area. fierce fighting lasted for more than five hours.

on june 10, some 300 puerto rican youths and local inhabitants in jersey city demonstrated against police brutality. with rocks and bottles they heroically fought the police called out to suppress them. they damaged two police cars.

the mexican-americans living in the west and southwest of the united states have also held successive struggles. on june 1, some 300 mexican-american youths in pomona, california, demonstrated in protest against the arbitrary arrests of two mexican-american youths by the reactionary authorities. they stormed a local police station, pelting it with rocks and bottles and fought with some 75 policemen for several hours.

on june 6, some 5,000 mexican-american farm workers and students held a joint rally in california's coachella valley to protest against the ruthless exploitation of farm workers by farm owners. they decided to stop work for that day.

the indians' struggle for recovering the land forcibly occupied by the white colonialists in the past is gaining momentum. representatives of more than 100 indian tribes gathered to observe "liberation day" on alcatraz island on may 31. on june 5, a group of indians seized approximately six acres of land near redding, california and staged a "camp-in". they fought with the police called out to suppress them.

the latest series of struggles show that the puerto ricans, mexican-americans and indians in the united states are becoming more and more awakened and that the nixon administration is in deeper political crisis.

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SCHOOLS AND FACTORIES

Operation of Factories by Schools Helps To Push Forward Educational Revolution

- An investigation report on the September 12 Chemical Factory of Wuhan University

by

Hupeh Jih-pao Correspondent, Ch'angchiang Jih-pao Correspondent and the Reporting Group of Wuhan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 21, 1970)

On September 12, 1958, our great leader Chairman Mao came to Wuhan University to inspect the chemical factory operated by the teachers and students of Wuhan University on the basis of self-reliance under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. At that time he gave an important instruction: "The students' voluntary request for half-work and half-study is a good thing. This is a natural tendency in the operation of factory by schools in a big way. We should approve such requests and should support and encourage them," and "In the reform of the method of teaching attention should be paid to the development of the activeness of the broad masses of teachers and students and the concentration of the wisdom of the masses by all means."

Chairman Mao's great instructions greatly encouraged the teachers and students of Wuhan University; however renegade Liu Shao-ch'i, Wang Jen-chung and their agents in Wuhan University were frightened to death by these instructions and hated them deeply. In 1961 they colluded with one another

and fanatically denounced the chemical factory as "marring the scenery of Lochia Shan" and "disrupting the order of teaching in the school." They also took advantage of the power they usurped to eliminate the chemical factory.

In April last year during the jubilant days of the convocation of the 9th Party Congress, with a heart boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao and a profound hatred toward renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his followers, the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team led the students to implement conscientiously Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and re-establish the chemical factory. During the past year the chemical factory continued to consolidate and develop itself; thus it effectively promoted the ideological revolution of the teachers and students, successfully trial-manufactured and produced several products urgently needed by the state and gained useful experience in educational revolution in universities of natural sciences.

Operation of Factory by Schools Is a Revolution

The implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions about "Schools operating factories" is a revolution. Facts demonstrate that schools must first do a good job in the ideological revolution of man before they can do a good job in operating factories.

After the re-establishment of the chemical factory the struggle concentrated on the fundamental question of whether the operation of factory by schools was for the purpose of serving proletarian politics. When the propaganda team chose a product urgently needed by the state as an item for scientific research and production, a small number of teachers and students held that this product "involves only a simple manufacturing process" and therefore they could not learn anything technical which was "complete" and "systematic" and wanted to manufacture some other products whose chemical reactions were more complex.

In view of this living idea the propaganda team organized the teachers and students to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Education must serve proletarian politics" as education on the situation for the teachers and students. In the meantime they were also organized to repudiate energetically Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff such as "business in command" and "intellectual education first" so as to make them realize that Chairman Mao's great strategic thoughts were the guideline to be followed for the operation of factory by schools and that to operate factories in accordance with this great strategic plan was the greatest expression of politics.

On the basis of having elevated the understanding the propaganda team again organized the teachers and students to visit relevant organizations and units which employ the products to learn about the requests and expectations of the workers, peasants and soldiers in connection with the practice of schools operating factories and further stimulate the enthusiasm of the teachers and students in the operation of the factory. Recently when this

factory learned that the state was in urgent need of a type of semi-conductor, although there was a shortage of hands and commitments were heavy in the factory, they proceeded from the needs of revolution, overcame various difficulties and actively took up this task. By working very hard and using native methods they attained marked achievements within the short period of only 13 days.

The firm and correct political orientation greatly stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm of the teachers and students. They used the spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" to accomplish missions of scientific research and production. Working in a chemical factory the teachers and students had to face poisonous gas and strongly corrosive, inflammable and explosive raw materials everyday, but they insisted on working in places where there were danger and hardship. They said: "To go to places of hardship is a good way to temper the revolutionary spirit of man."

Persevering in Following the Road of Self-Reliance

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, the chemical factory persevered in relying upon the masses, self-reliance and arduous struggle in the operation of the factory to scale the summit of science and technology and guide the factory operated by the school to advance victoriously along the road of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A grave struggle took place in connection with the question of whether they were to operate the factory diligently and frugally and follow the road of self-reliance or to pursue after things large and foreign and stretch their hands out to the state for aid. After production in this factory was formally incorporated into state plans some of the comrades thought their hard work during the past months had brought them somewhere and from then on they could stretch their hands out to the state for more equipment and funds. The propaganda team thought this was no small matter but an important question concerning whether they should carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line or not.

So it organized the teachers and students to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching "Where should we place our guideline? When we place it on the point of our own strength we call it self-reliance," and combined the inventory of the warehouses and the study of the advanced deeds of "making revolution with three big pots" of the Kirin Municipal Fats Factory to make every one realize that the idea of stretching the hands out to the state for aid was a reflection of the bourgeois world outlook and a question of unwillingness to continue making revolution. If this question is not settled, it will be impossible to implement Chairman Mao's guideline and line about running socialist enterprises well.

After the understanding was elevated they fully utilized the existing potential of the equipment possessed by the school in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Save every penny for the sake of war and the revolutionary cause," and practiced the principle of resolutely not spending any money whenever saving was possible, resolutely spending sparingly whenever

possible, resolutely not buying new equipment whenever it was possible to have old ones repaired, and resolutely not stretching the hands out for aid whenever it was possible to make equipment themselves. With a red heart and a pair of hands they opened up a new way in the direction of self-reliance.

In one workshop the master workers cooperated with related units outside of the school, persevered in the guideline of diligence and frugality, used their own hands to repair unserviceable and old equipment, and built and installed a set of new equipment. For instance, by repairing an old hot water boiler they turned it into a boiler for heating steam and saved more than 10,000 yuan for the state.

In order to implement the guideline of self-reliance resolutely we must also give the masses a free hand, conduct technical innovation in a big way, strive to catch up with national and international standards, smash foreign rules and follow our own road to industrial development.

Under the guidance of the propaganda team, the revolutionary teachers and students used Mao Tse-tung's thought as their weapon to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, energetically repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary preposterous revisionist theories such as "experts to run factories," "professors to run schools," "theory of crawling at a snail's pace" and the "theory of servility to things foreign," overcome the situation of relying on the minority, and greatly stimulate the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of teachers and students in scaling the summit of science. They indicated: We must not crawl behind the foreigners; instead, we must advance along a road never trodden by our forefathers and scale summits never scaled by them before.

During the technical innovation drive they studied in a big way "On Contradiction" and "On Practice" and resolutely acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts. When Workshop No. 2 had to solve the problem of resistance to low temperatures for a product, the teachers and students jointly attacked the difficulties, scaled summits, and listed four groups of contradictions connected with the product's failure to resist low temperatures in accordance with Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts. Then after an analysis to single out the principal contradictions they concentrated their efforts to attack them. After a hard battle which lasted more than a month, they finally succeeded in discovering a technical countermeasure to overcome the principal contradictions and elevate the product's ability to withstand low temperatures. In this way they caught up with international standards.

Practicing the Three-in-One Combination of Teaching, Scientific Research and Production

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, the chemical factory practiced the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production to push forward the penetrating development of educational revolution.

The road followed by universities of natural sciences in the past was the road of "teaching has nothing to do with production and scientific research is only for the collection of data"--in other words the road of so-called "pure theory." But after the re-establishment of the chemical factory such "Liu poison" of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education was still affecting some of the teachers and students. As a result, those in charge of teaching paid no attention to scientific research or production and those engaged in scientific research and production failed to study the situation of teaching.

During the first attempt on the development of teaching activities the teachers spoke a great deal in the classrooms about various concepts of the "fundamental theories" but the students failed to understand or remember them. But a student who used his practical experience gained during his participation in production and scientific research to do the explaining made everybody understand the theory immediately. Thus a big debate developed around this teaching activity, which made everybody realize that although the operation of factory by schools and the direct participation in manual labor by the teachers and students opened up a broad way for the three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific research and production, it will still be impossible to implement well Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education if the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education is not thoroughly eliminated. Through the summing up of experience they overcame the idea of "division of work is tantamount to division of a house," closely combined teaching with scientific research and production, and extensively developed mass teaching and scientific research activities.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Practice, understand; practice again and understand again," this factory pushed forward the development of production by developing teaching activities around production and scientific research as well as through teaching and scientific research. As they performed manual labor the teachers taught the students on the spot so as to enable the students not only to work but also understand why should things be done the way they were. Whenever there were problems in production which had to be solved urgently the teachers and students discussed them together and then formulate plans for improvement and mobilize the masses to engage in scientific experimentation. In this way results of scientific research were quickly applied to production, the contents of teaching were enriched, and the ability of the teachers and students in analyzing and solving problems was cultivated.

As they engaged in teaching around production and scientific research, they also enhanced the practice of democracy in teaching and "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers and soldiers teaching one another"; and students also mounted the teachers' platform in addition to the teachers themselves. Old workers with practical experience were also invited to engage in on-the-spot teaching.

Practice demonstrated that the combination of teaching, scientific research and production and the development of mass teaching and scientific activities not only helped to strengthen the labor viewpoint of the teachers and students but also promoted the ideological revolutionization of the teachers and students and made it possible to concentrate the wisdom of the masses fully to promote and elevate teaching, scientific research and production together.

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Persevere in Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation and Do a Good Job in School-Operated Factories

by

Detachment of Educational Revolution of the Semi-Conductor Parts Factory of the Physics Department of Hopei University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 21, 1970)

During the proletarian educational revolution we set up a semi-conductor parts factory by relying on ourselves and following Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive." During a short period of three months or so we successfully manufactured and modified several dozen specialized pieces of equipment and trial-manufactured new semi-conductor parts which were up to national standards. Mass production of these parts began on the eve of May Day. This period of practice made us realize profoundly that a struggle between the two lines and two ideologies existed in the operation of factory by schools and that the only way to develop the operation of factory by schools along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was to persevere in developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

Energetically Repudiating the Philosophy of Servility to Things Foreign and Persevering in the Great Guideline of "Self-Reliance" and "Arduous Struggle"

An argument took place soon after the factory was established concerning the question of the building of a high-temperature furnace.

Many high-temperature furnaces were needed in the manufacture of semi-conductor parts and high-temperature furnaces needed a fairly long constant-temperature zone where the temperature must not vary more than one degree either way. Some people advocated that they should buy a piece of ready-made foreign equipment which cost several tens of thousands of yuan, but most of the comrades insisted on making it ourselves.

So, the workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the school organized us to study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Where should we place our guideline? To place it on the point of our own strength is called self-reliance" and to visit certain advanced small factories. With red hearts boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, comrades in these small factories resolutely followed the road of self-reliance and by arduous study and enhancement of the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to act under the unfavorable conditions of having low educational standards and poor equipment they smashed the foreign rules and successfully produced highly sophisticated products.

Chairman Mao's teachings and the action of the working class deeply educated us and made us realize that "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" were the fundamental guideline for the operation of factory by schools. From

then on a big debate on the question "Is it possible to use native methods to manufacture new equipment" took place throughout our factory and an upsurge of energetic repudiation of big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's philosophy of servility to things foreign was stirred up. This discussion and repudiation elevated everybody's understanding. They indicated unanimously: We must make the high-temperature furnace ourselves.

In the course of the building of the high-temperature furnace we had no machine to wind the wires for the furnace, so we welded a crank on a piece of thick iron tube and had two men hold the tube and wind the wires by turning around and around. As the wires were thick and stiff, they sweated profusely after only several turns. But the comrades recited aloud "Be resolute and unafraid of sacrifice, we must surmount every difficulty to win victory" and turned out various core windings for the furnace. Then high temperature tests were conducted and the results repeatedly compared. In this way the law governing the change of temperature distribution in the center of the furnace was found out.

Thus the problem of having a high temperature in the center of the furnace and low temperature around the rim was solved and a constant temperature zone of a length which met the requirements of the process was attained in the furnace.

High-temperature furnaces must be able to attain a high temperature quickly and maintain it at a steady level. All foreign products had a set of very complicated and expensive equipment to control the temperature but this equipment was very difficult to use. So we decided to design our own temperature control system for the high-temperature furnace. After an extensive investigation of the structure and usage of various temperature control systems, listening to master workers' views on their improvement and repeated revising of the plans of adjustment, we finally came up with a comparatively good temperature control system which could raise the temperature in the high-temperature furnace to over one thousand degrees and maintain the temperature steadily with a tolerance of plus or minus 0.5 degree.

As a result of persevering in Chairman Mao's guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," for each of the high-temperature furnaces built by us we were able to save over 10,000 yuan for the state. In the meantime these furnaces surpassed foreign products in their principal performances. This incident gave us a profound education. Some comrades said: "The process of building of the high-temperature furnace by native methods also provided us with a furnace of purification which eliminated from us the poison of the philosophy of servility to things foreign and made our ideas even healthier."

Energetically Repudiating the Theory of Crawling at a Snail's Pace and Establishing the Heroic Will of Catching Up With and Surpassing Advanced Standards

In the course of the trial manufacture of products another struggle emerged.

At that time we were prepared to trial manufacture new semi-conductor parts in view of the needs of the state and in accordance with the characteristics of the operation of factory by schools. But some bourgeois technological "authorities" blew up a cold wind, saying: "These parts require more than ten stages in processing and the requirements for processing are high. Large factories may be able to make them; but with what you have you can only try making old products." They also said sarcastically that we were "three withouts" (without data, without technology, and without equipment) and that our ambition of catching up with and surpassing others was "aiming too high." The comrades were very angry when they heard such slanders and indicated that they wanted to answer this challenge of the bourgeois technological "authorities" with results.

In view of this situation the propaganda team guided everybody to study Chairman Mao's teachings: "The Chinese people have the ambition and capability to catch up with and surpass advanced standards in the world in the near future," and "We must not tread the old road of technological development of other nations in the world and crawl slowly behind other people. We must break conventional rules and adopt advanced techniques whenever possible to build up our country as a modern and strong socialist country within a not-too-long period in history" and use Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's theory of crawling at a snail's pace.

The teachers and students reviewed the fact that owing to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line schools in the past failed to achieve any results in scientific research after more than a decade and the expenditure of large sums of money. This review further stimulated the hatred toward the theory of crawling at a snail's pace pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i. The revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation increased our consciousness of the struggle of the lines and everybody realized: To make new semi-conductor parts by self-reliance is a practical action of defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

For the purpose of mastering the general rules governing the production of semi-conductor parts we went to a dozen or so semi-conductor parts factories to learn from master workers. We not only learned production techniques this way, but also received re-education from the working class. It was a good opportunity for us to study the revolutionary tradition of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle." During the trial manufacture of products we strived to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the masses and fully enhance their wisdom and intelligence. By analyzing the primary and secondary contradictions and the internal and external causes in the process of photo-engraving workers of the photo-engraving shop overcame the problems encountered in the process of trial manufacture. We promptly popularized this experience throughout the factory and pushed forward the mass movement of self-consciously studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner. In this way we overcame one difficulty after another and successfully trial manufactured our new semi-conductor parts in only three months' time. The comrades said with a deep understanding: "Once the revolutionary people

arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought they will understand the dialectics governing the development of nature, have limitless creativeness and be able to work any human miracle."

Energetically Repudiating the Style of Pampered Bourgeois Boys and Enhancing the Revolutionary Spirit of Diligence and Frugality

After the successful trial manufacture of the new products the state appropriated funds for our factory to speed up its expansion. At this time some of the teachers and students thought we had come to an end with our poor days and could purchase some equipment from then on to make the new factory premises look right. Upon discovering this way of thinking the propaganda team brought forth a question to the comrades in the factory: Is the guideline of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" a fundamental guideline for the operation of our factory or is it just a measure of expediency?

With this question in mind all the comrades in the factory reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching: "To make our country strong and rich it will take several decades of arduous struggle, including the execution of the guideline of practicing economy, opposing waste and building up the state diligently and frugally," energetically repudiated the style of the pampered bourgeois boy in the operation of factory and made everybody realize: We must rely upon "self-reliance" during days when we are poor, but even in days when we have become rich we still have to rely upon "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" because "without the working style of arduous struggle we shall not be able to follow the correct political orientation." Everybody said: "We must not tolerate waste after the expansion of the factory. We must further practice economy and make revolution and cultivate a good working style of doing everything diligently and frugally."

As production was being developed and the buildings of the factory were being expanded, a mass movement of practicing economy and opposing waste was also under way vigorously. In order to save every penny for the state we took up the work of installation of electric wiring and modification of water piping for the new factory premises. During the modification of water pipings we tried to make use of old piping whenever possible by connecting them together section by section. Sometimes we brushed off the rust on deformed and bent pipes, painted a new coat of paint on them and used them again.

Many work groups set up boxes for practicing economy to collect all nails removed from boxes as well as screws and washers salvaged from waste dumps to be sorted out and stored away for re-use.

Everybody thought: Practicing of equipment economy which is capable of saving hundreds of thousands of yuan has the same political significance as practicing economy by picking screws and nails which saves only pennies, although the economic value is different. It is precisely in such trivial

matters that we should cultivate our working style of arduous struggle and make the guideline of self-reliance take root in our heads deeply.

The enhancement of the spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" pushed forward the great development of production in our factory. At present we are implementing in an overall manner Chairman Mao's great guideline of "grasping revolution, promoting production, promoting work and promoting preparedness for war" and marching toward new equipment and new products.

* * *

EXEMPLARY COMMUNIST

A Fine Woman Communist Loyal to Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Nanking, July 4, 1970)

here is the story of a young woman communist, a paralyzed invalid, who has studied chairman mao's works hard, conscientiously remoulded her world outlook and become an outstanding person in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"my life-long task is to spread mao tsetung thought"

shen yu-ying is from a poor peasant family in the hungching production brigade in taitsang county, kiangsu province. people praise her as "a good party member loyal to chairman mao".

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, she was a good student at school, a good commune member when she worked on the farm after finishing junior middle school, and then an outstanding teacher in a village school.

while she was maturing politically, shen yu-ying suddenly contracted t.b. of the spine in november 1960. her lower limbs became paralyzed. later, a cerebral lesion affected her left hand and her pelvis became twisted.

what to do? she studied chairman mao's brilliant works "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" over and over again.

chairman mao teaches, "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." like a beacon, this great teaching enlightened shen yu-ying, showed her the way forward and gave her tremendous strength. she told herself: "i've still got eyes to read chairman mao's writings, ears to hear his voice, a mouth to propagate mao tsetung thought, a right hand to write revolutionary essays and, moreover, a heart always loyal to chairman mao. i'm still able to serve the people exclamation"

shen yu-ying was in hospital when the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution spread to the hungching brigade. she asked to go back to the brigade and propagate mao tsetung thought in the struggle.

when comrades urged her to stay on in the hospital for her health, she firmly replied: "right now there is a fierce class struggle that will determine the future of our party and state. a handful of class enemies are wildly opposing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. how can i as a communist lie in bed and remove myself from the struggle to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line?"

she has since devoted all her time to propagating mao tsetung thought to the revolutionary masses who visit the hungching brigade, an outstanding unit in the nationwide movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. she tells visitors how chairman mao's writings have encouraged her to go forward and what she has learned from chairman mao's latest instructions.

shen yu-ying was busy talking with revolutionary visitors one morning and did not have her lunch until one o'clock. she was in the midst of her meal when a contingent of red guards

came up, singing "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman". she stopped eating at once, but other comrades urged her to finish her meal and see the red guards after. she could not be persuaded, saying: "we should never delay spreading mao tsetung thought exclamation" the next moment, she was among the red guards enthusiastically telling them how she studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and encouraging them to follow chairman mao's instructions all their lives.

spreading mao tsetung thought involved class struggle in the political and ideological field. mortally afraid of what she had done, the handful of class enemies vented their hatred on her. guided by chairman mao's teaching: "to be attacked by the enemy is not a bad thing but a good thing", she defied their attacks. the more viciously they attacked her, the more energetically she propagated mao tsetung thought. she declared: "my life-long task is to spread mao tsetung thought exclamation"

over the past four years, shen yu-ying had been visited by thousands of revolutionary people from all corners of the country as well as many foreign guests. she studies chairman mao's works with them and spreads mao tsetung thought among them. in addition, there had been a steady flow of letters asking her to tell about her experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. she replies to everyone and spreads mao tsetung thought in this way, too.

"fight the class enemy till my dying day"

"i will stand up to the enemy, fist clenched, feet planted on the ground. i will hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and fight the class enemy till my dying day, till the enemy is vanquished."

the great proletarian cultural revolution was forging ahead vigorously. guided by chairman mao's great teaching that the peasants in the communes "also should criticize and repudiate the bourgeoisie", shen yu-ying, with boundless love for mao tsetung thought, plunged into the mass denunciation and criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

the production team held a meeting one morning to repudiate liu shao-chi's revisionist line. she took part in this battle. she had been sitting for hours on end, a heroic effort. when villagers urged her to leave, she replied: "my illness makes my body ache, but the enemy's crimes against chairman mao make my heart ache. i must stand in the forefront in defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

she wanted to write an article one day criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. she had painful bedsores and could not write even lying down as she usually did. comrades advised her to put off writing until she was better. she replied: "mao tsetung thought is the life-blood of the revolutionary people. liu shao-chi wanted to poison our life-stream. i am determined to fight liu shao-chi's vicious counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the revolutionary spirit of 'seize the day, seize the hour exclamation'"

she asked her comrades to help her turn over so that she could lie on her stomach to write. reciting chairman mao's teaching "give full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)", she began her labourious

task. writing was such a physical effort for her that it took her as long as eight hours, from seven a.m. to three p.m., to write a criticism of revisionism entitled "whoever supports chairman mao is near and dear to us; but we will fight anyone who dares to oppose chairman mao even though it cost us our lives."

when she had finished she said excitedly: "even though i am paralyzed and bedridden, i can still contribute my share in defending chairman mao's revolutionary line. this is my greatest joy."

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, shen yu-ying has held high the great banner of revolutionary criticism by speaking at about a hundred meetings and writing over 80 essays to criticize revisionism.

her speeches and her essays acted like so many shells squarely hitting the key points of the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

"work as if in a mountaineering expedition, leaving footprints behind and always advancing towards summit"

shen yu-ying became a nationally-known activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and was elected a member of the party branch committee of the production brigade. the question then arose how should she regard her enhanced prestige and position.

she studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. she warned herself not to forget her shortcomings when she was praised a lot. she told herself that every revolutionary should work as if in a mountaineering expedition, leaving footprints behind and always advancing towards the summit.

since then, she has demanded higher and stricter standards of herself and studied chairman mao's works even harder. early every morning when the sun had barely risen, she would study chairman mao's writings. after the day's work she would go on with her study by the light of a lamp and make notes on what she had learned till very late.

whenever she joined a study class or went to a meeting to exchange experience in the study and application of mao tsetung thought, she was always conscious of the gap between her conduct and the high standards she had set herself and fought self and criticized revisionism without let-up.

the ninth party congress encouraged shen yu-ying tremendously and spurred her to even greater revolutionary zeal. she became determined to speed up remoulding herself and do more for the people.

as soon as our great leader chairman mao issued his call "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or from productive labour while performing their duties", shen yu-ying made up her mind to take part in physical labour.

the cadres and commune members of the brigade told her: "leave it to us. we'll go all out to fulfil the tasks ahead of schedule."

shen yu-ying replied with a smile: "you can work on my behalf, but you can't remould my thinking for me."

last march when she learned that straw rope was badly needed for the job of sowing an aquatic plant to feed pigs, she began making some with her right hand -- the only hand she could move. one day, she worked for six or seven hours at a stretch. greatly concerned about her, the commune members made her go home and rest. she wrote in her diary: "collective physical labour prevents people from becoming revisionist. it helps me to keep my finger on the pulse of the masses and share their enthusiasm. it is also a good opportunity for me to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

the revolutionary tide is surging forward. shen yu-ying, this good party member loyal to chairman mao, has a staunch will though she is disabled. she says with pride: "i want to be stronger than ever. i'll always follow chairman mao in making revolution for the great cause of communism."

EXEMPLARY EX-ARMY MAN

Veteran Chinese Red Army Man Remains Vigorous Proletarian Vanguard Fighter

(NCNA-English Chengchow, July 5, 1970)

the story of 74 year-old communist party member kuo chi-pao who was a red army soldier is widely known in the tapieh mountains, an old revolutionary base area in southern honan province, central china. he is noted for following our great leader chairman mao in making revolution and fighting heroically for the seizure and consolidation of the political power of the proletariat.

under the leadership of chairman mao, he fought north and south during the years of the revolutionary war. since china's nation-wide victory, he has steadfastly defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and led the revolutionary people in fighting the class enemy in the course of the sharp struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the countryside. thus he has become a vanguard fighter in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

born into a poor peasant family, kuo chi-pao began to work for a landlord when he was eight years old, first as a shepherd and later as a farm-hand. the miserable life he led gave rise in him to a burning desire for revolution. in the summer of 1928, he joined the workers' and peasants' red guards of the hupeh-honan-anhwei soviet region. he was a standard-bearer and a brave fighter. climbing the snow-covered mountains and crossing the marshy grassland, he followed the great leader chairman mao on the long march which the chinese red army made from 1934-5, and was admitted into the communist party on the way. he was cited many times for his exploits during the war of resistance against japan and the liberation war.

he was demobilized in 1950 since he was old and weak. the leadership decided to give him a sum of money so he could settle in the countryside. but he refused the money. he thought to himself: "i'm leaving the army for a new fighting task, the task of consolidating proletarian power. this is a more arduous task than seizing power by arms. i must always work hard and live simply as a revolutionary fighter should." carrying his bed-roll which had been with him ever since the long march on a shoulder-pole, he went back to his home village, kuochiaho in hsinhsien county, honan province.

he told the villagers who had gathered to meet him about chairman mao's "report to the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the communist party of china". he said: "we've followed chairman mao in fighting the enemy with guns for years and finally won power for the labouring people. now we must continue to follow chairman mao in fighting the enemy without guns to defend our power." that very night, he asked the cadres of the village's peasant association about the class struggle there and discussed ways to arouse the masses to fight the class enemy. he plunged heart and soul into the three great revolutionary movements -- class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

in the struggle between the two roads, kuo chi-pao has always been a pace-setter in taking the socialist road. following chairman mao's great teaching "get organized", he organized six households of poor peasants in the spring of 1953 to set up the first mutual aid team in his district. in 1954, he organized the district's first agricultural producers' cooperative consisting of over forty households of poor and lower-middle peasants. he was elected director of the cooperative. when the people's commune was established in 1958, he became secretary of the communist party branch of the kuochiaho production brigade.

however, just when the people of kuochiaho was advancing victoriously along chairman mao's course, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did their utmost to push such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "san tzu yi pao" (footnote 1) and "four freedoms" (footnote 2) in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. in this serious class struggle, kuo chi-pao led the cadres of the production brigade in propagating chairman mao's great teachings "only socialism can save china" and "never forget class struggle" among the commune members. they covered long distances to visit the homes of the commune members in all eleven production teams of the brigade. chairman mao's teachings gave tremendous encouragement to the poor and lower-middle peasants to persist in struggle. they eventually repulsed the sinister trend to restore capitalism and consolidated the socialist position in kuochiaho.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, kuo chi-pao and other poor and lower-middle peasants sharply criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents for their pushing counter-revolutionary revisionist line in an attempt to restore capitalism. when a handful of class enemies fanned up the sinister trend of counter-revolutionary economism in an attempt to sabotage the great proletarian cultural revolution and the collective socialist economy, kuo chi-pao and other cadres in the production brigade and teams, as well as the commune members, conscientiously studied the letter addressed by the central committee of the chinese communist party to the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres at all levels in the rural people's communes throughout the country to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they made up their mind to win victories in grasping revolution and promoting production to smash the disruptive activities of the class enemies. consequently, the production brigade reaped excellent summer and autumn harvests in that year. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised him in words like these: "kuo chi-pao is a man loyal to chairman mao and staunch. he is a good pace-setter for us the poor and lower-middle peasants."

having fought north and south for many years, kuo chi-pao is not strong physically. but he always stands at the forefront of the struggle to change the backwardness of kuochiaho village. when the pannichung reservoir was built, kuo chi-pao carried his bedding to the construction site and worked at the side

of other commune members. it was in the dead of winter. he was the first to jump into the waist-deep icy water to drain it, dig up the silt and pile rocks. when he was frozen to the bone, he would go on shore to warm himself up a little and then went back to work. no sooner had the foundation of the dam been laid, than he took part moving rocks and earth. while carrying load weighing more than 50 kilogrammes up a steep slope to the top of the dam, he slipped and fell to the base of the slope due to over-exhaustion. an old poor peasant helped him to his feet and urged him to rest but he refused. instead, he encouraged the commune members to defy all dangers and difficulties and fight till final victory by telling them stories about how the red army had climbed snow-capped mountains and crossed marshy grassland during the long march. by dint of hard work, they built a reservoir with a storage capacity of 120,000 cubic meters. this has helped in bringing in good harvests.

in consultation with the party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants, kuo chi-pao drew up a plan in october 1969 for reclaiming land by building embankments, transforming arid land into irrigated land, afforesting barren hills and planting tea. in spite of the advice of others to rest, he insisted on taking part in the battle. braving the strong wind and heavy snow, he led more than 200 commune members to tapaotzu hill to blast the rocks and plant tea shrubs. after working hard for a month, they turned over 20 hectares of wasteland into a terraced tea plantation where they planted 130,000 tea saplings.

those portions of the brigade's land which had remained uncultivated before liberation have been transformed into fertile fields and the once barren hills have been planted to trees. the brigade's per hectare output has reached 3.7 tons. for many years grain-deficient, it is now a brigade with a surplus. over the past few years it has provided the state with nearly 200 tons of grain. the masses said: "how much effort our old party secretary has expended to make these achievements possible."

kuo chi-pao always cares for the masses and never thinks of himself. in the past twenty years, as more and more houses with tile roofs have gone up, practically all the poor and lower-middle peasants have moved to new houses. kuo chi-pao remains in a very old house. in the middle of the wall is a portrait of our great leader chairman mao flanked by his teachings: "carry the revolutionary tradition forward", "may you gain still greater glory". these teachings of chairman mao's have inspired him to fight on indefatigably.

last year, he was elected a representative to take part in the national day celebration in peking. he had the joy of seeing our great leader chairman mao. this strengthened his determination to follow chairman mao always in making revolution. he said: "as long as i live, i'll fight for communism. a communist never stops fighting exclamation"

footnote 1: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

footnote 2: "four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.

TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINE

PLA Regiment's Successes in Using Traditional Chinese Herbal Medicines

(NCNA-English Foochow, July 4, 1970)

the commanders and fighters of a regiment of the foochow units of the chinese people's liberation army have achieved marked successes in using traditional chinese herbal medicines to prevent and cure diseases.

since last year they have collected a total of 25 tons of 210 different medicinal herbs. traditional chinese medicine has been popularized throughout the regiment. this has promoted the health of the armymen and that of the local people.

under the leadership of the regiment's communist party committee, the commanders and fighters collect and prepare the medicinal herbs themselves. army doctor hsiao ping-chung and several fighters went to the mountains to gather rare herbs. when they came to trackless precipices they fastened vines around their waists to clamber down for the herbs. the medical assistant, ching tai-ping, planted different herbs in the barracks and put up a placard by each one giving its name, healing properties and use, so that everybody could learn to recognize and use them. through study classes, the regiment's medical workers have trained a number of medical assistants for the companies, who are now able to gather and use medicinal herbs.

since last year the regiment's commanders and fighters have overcome many difficulties to make 80 different herbal preparations, thus saving the state much money on medical treatment. they also use the medicinal herbs they have gathered and prepared to treat the local people and have helped train more than 200 "bare-foot doctors" for the locality.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Tanzanian Government Delegation and Zambian Government Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1970)

a tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and a zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance, arrived here this morning by special plane and were given a warm welcome by several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and others greeted the distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests at the airport.

peking airport flew the national flags of china, tanzania and zambia. the revolutionary masses holding red flags and streamers warmly welcomed the tanzanian and zambian government delegations. when minister jamal, minister mudenda and other distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests met the welcomers in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, cheers and the beating of drums and gongs resounded throughout the airport which was alive with the unity and friendship between the people of china, tanzania and zambia. the welcomers shouted: "salute to the tanzanian people exclamation" "salute to the zambian people exclamation" "we firmly support the tanzanian people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the zambian people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" minister jamal, minister mudenda and other distinguished tanzanian and zambian guests warmly clapped hands and time and again waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: fang yi, chung yu-yi, hsieh huai-ten, feng hsi-ku, chi peng-fei, tai kuo-liang, wang hai-jung, kuo lu, han wei-min, li hsin, chiao pei-hsin, chen shu-huai and ting hsi-lin.

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china; a.s. mweemba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in china; and tanzanian and zambian friends in peking were present.

also present were ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china, and diplomatic envoys from african and arab countries.

CAMBODIA

Statement of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1970)

the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement yesterday energetically denouncing the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique for its criminal act of passing so-called "judgment" on head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. it solemnly declares the "trial" illegal and firmly states that the royal government of national union will bring the traitors in phnom penh to trial before a people's tribunal after final victory. the statement reads in full as follows:

statement of the royal government of national union of cambodia

according to dispatches of foreign news agencies from phnom penh, the traitorous "government" and usurper of constitutional power, the fascist reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique, has, after spending three months in fabricating "evidence" and "witnesses", established a military tribunal to pass so-called judgment on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia.

according to these dispatches, the head of state will be accused of "treason and embezzlement of state funds".

while energetically denouncing this action of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak "government", which is a barbarous act without precedent in the annals of the kingdom of cambodia and even in international practice, the royal government of national union wishes to emphasize the illegal and anti-constitutional character of the so-called "sihanouk trial".

in fact, according to the constitution of the kingdom, "the person of the supreme head of state is sacred and inviolable" (article 35).

samdech norodom sihanouk is not only head of state of cambodia, but is also recognized as national hero by the entire nation for having led his people and motherland to complete independence when he was king.

samdech norodom sihanouk is a head of state whose efforts in safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity and peace in neutrality of cambodia and in her construction in all fields have aroused the respect and admiration of foreign countries and of those personalities of the "free" world and even the united states of america, who are well known for their intellectual honesty.

the press dispatches told us that samdech norodom sihanouk will be tried "in absentia".

but an individual can be tried in absentia only when he has left the country voluntarily or illegally and his residence is unknown.

now, everybody, particularly the traitorous and illegal "government" of phnom penh, knows that samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, did not run away from his country. he left cambodia properly for medical treatment in france. and it is the traitorous "government" of phnom penh which has, since march 18, 1970, forbidden him to return to cambodia.

on account of this interdiction decreed by the usurpers of constitutional power and traitors to the motherland, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, samdech head of state of cambodia is forced to take up his residence in peking.

it should be pointed out that "the accused" has not even been officially informed of his trial or asked to present his defence. this is a flagrant violation of the principles of democracy and law.

according to the same press dispatches, the so-called "military tribunal" intends to apply the so-called "martial law promulgated last june 1".

in this respect, it should be emphasized that according to the principles of the penal code, one can resort to retroaction of a law only when that law is more favourable to the accused. moreover, this so-called "martial law of june 1", knocked together for repressing the cambodian people and for the sake of the cause, was promulgated under illegal conditions contrary to the constitution, for the head of state, by his power conferred by the constitution, has decided to dissolve from march 23, 1970, the two chambers and the government of lon nol-sirik matak for the crime of high treason.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, is accused by the traitorous government of phnom penh:

-- "of embezzlement of state funds";

with regard to this question, it must be stressed that there have never been state funds personally managed by samdech head of state.

the only state funds apart from the budget at his disposal for national construction are carefully administered by highly-placed personages of the kingdom such as the governor of the national bank, the minister of finance himself, the secretary general of the sangkun, and the vice-president of the high council of the throne. therefore these highly-placed personages are responsible for the management of these state funds.

it should also be stressed that some deputies and ministers of the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak gang were involved in financial scandals but have always been protected by immunity, such as longboret, doucrasy, mausay and their like -- accomplices of the dishonest banker songsakd, accomplices in smuggling ..., for the traitors in phnom penh refuse to have their corrupted partners put to trial, such as op kim ang in the labat affair (embezzlement of 80 million riels belonging to the state), whereas they do not hesitate to violate the constitution of the kingdom and the elementary principles of democracy and law whenever samdech norodom sihanouk is concerned so as to satisfy their hatred for the head of state of cambodia who struggles to prevent them from selling the country to the u.s. imperialists.

-- "of treason on the ground of his collusion with foreign troops to attack the cambodian people".

during the past 15 years until march 18, 1970, the date of the coup d'etat of the usurpers of constitutional power in phnom penh, cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, enjoyed peace and progress. this situation is recognized by all foreign observers including the americans.

this peace had been achieved thanks to the policy approved at that time also by the phnom penh traitors themselves who, since their treason in the interests of the u.s. imperialists, have described this policy as one of "treason" or "benevolence" or "complicity" of "prince sihanouk".

we wish to emphatically point out that the foreign policy pursued by cambodia until march 18, 1970, was one of national independence, peace and neutrality.

being neutral, cambodia had refused to become one of the belligerents in the u.s. war of aggression in south viet nam.

it is for this reason that we always asked foreign elements to leave our territory every time we discovered their presence there.

in this connection, attention should be paid to the following:

in south viet nam, violating the 1954 geneva agreements with impunity, the u.s. imperialist aggressors are carrying on a war of aggression against the vietnamese people.

in this war of aggression, the u.s. imperialist aggressors have utilized their paid agents, from ngo dinh diem to thieu-ky-khiem, to suppress the resistance of the vietnamese people who are fighting to recover their freedom and independence.

in face of this situation, the cambodian people, like all other peoples cherishing peace, freedom and justice, must take a clear stand between the aggressor (the u.s. imperialists) and the victim of aggression (the vietnamese people), that is to say, between those who apply the "jungle law" to satisfy their imperialist and neo-colonialist policy and those who fight in defence of their legitimate right to live.

the cambodian people cannot tolerate the vietnamese people's legitimate right to live being violated and trampled underfoot by the u.s. imperialist aggressors who have come from more than 10,000 kilometres away to invade the fraternal and neighbouring vietnamese people.

the vietnamese people's patriotic forces have never attacked the cambodian people, whereas the u.s.-saigon armed forces, according to the white paper distributed by the ministry of foreign affairs of the royal government at the beginning of 1970, have committed against the cambodian people since 1962 till may of 1969:

1,864 encroachments and attacks on the ground, 165 encroachments and attacks on our territorial waters, 5,149 encroachments and attacks from the air, killing 293 and wounding 690 people among our national defence forces and civilians, including children, women and old people.

the u.s.-saigon aggression against the post and centre of dak dam (in the province of mondulkiri) in november 1969 caused more than 30 casualties among our national defence forces.

this tragic list shows clearly and irrefutably that those who "attack the cambodian people" are none other than the u.s. imperialists and their saigon lackeys.

a few days after their march 18, 1970, coup d'etat, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, usurpers of constitutional power and traitors to the motherland, committed the most shameless crime against the cambodian people in dispatching their soldiers and armoured cars to massacre hundreds of defenceless children, women and old people whose sole crime was that they dared to hold peaceful demonstrations against the coup d'etat and to demand the return of samdech head of state.

the traitors of phnom penh have committed the most barbarous crime in the genocide against the vietnamese living in cambodia. they have been condemned unanimously by public opinion throughout the world, including american opinion.

in face of the vigorous resistance of the cambodian people who, in response to the solemn and historic call of samdech head of state of march 23, 1970, have risen en masse to fight against the usurpers of constitutional power who are in the pay of the u.s. imperialists, the fascist and reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique has called for help from the u.s. armed forces and those of the saigon and bangkok puppets.

this lon nol-sirik matak clique has sold cambodia out to the u.s. imperialists and their saigon and bangkok lackeys, the very persons who have refused to recognize the present borders of our country.

a great part of our beloved motherland is today still occupied by the american-paid armed forces of saigon and bangkok who have committed all sorts of crimes ranging from systematic destruction of our cities and villages to such barbarous acts as pillage, rape and violence against our women and young girls.

recently, the so-called ministry of information of the puppet lon nol-sirik matak administration has been compelled to admit these crimes committed by the mercenaries of its saigon masters.

the lon nol-sirik matak clique was so naughty as to confirm that it had appealed and would continue to appeal to the air force of the u.s. imperialists and that of its saigon and bangkok masters to massacre the cambodian people and to raze to the ground their villages and houses.

the nation, our people, the whole world are clearly aware of these facts.

our people can judge and declare who is with the cambodian people and who is against the cambodian people, the progressive camp or the u.s. camp?

x x x

the royal government of national union which held a cabinet meeting on july 2, 1970, declares solemnly that it does not recognize the right of the traitors and usurpers of constitutional power in phnom penn to try samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and considers the "sihanouk trial" as illegal. consequently, the r.g.n.u. rejects in advance, in the name of the n.u.f.k., any sentence passed by the so-called military tribunal set up by the traitors to the motherland.

the r.g.n.u. has written in its political programme the trial of all the phnom penh traitors and all their collaborators guilty of high treason and of crimes against the cambodian people, by a people's tribunal which will be set up when legality is restored in the country.

the r.g.n.u. affirms its unshakable will to bring all these traitors before the people's tribunal after final victory.

peking, july 3, 1970

Cambodian People Fight Out a Good Situation

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1970)

the mekong river is foaming and the cambodian people are fighting valiantly exclamation in three months, especially in the two months since u.s. imperialism dispatched its troops to invade cambodia, the heroic cambodian people, defying brute force, have taken up arms to wage an intrepid struggle. they have created an excellent revolutionary situation.

battered and bruised on the cambodian battlefield, u.s. imperialism, the huge monster, has once again revealed its true nature as a paper tiger and the lon nol-sirik matak clique, the u.s. imperialist lackey, is in the precarious position of possibly collapsing at any time.

the great leader chairman mao has taught us recently: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." the victorious practice of the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation has fully borne out this brilliant thesis.

today, with the powerful support of the people, the cambodian national liberation army is active in the greater part of the 19 provinces of the country. they have liberated half of the country's territory with a population of more than a million, and set up vast liberated areas. in the course of fighting, they wiped out or disintegrated 40,000 lon nol troops and wiped out nearly 20,000 invading u.s. and saigon puppet troops, including about 10,000 u.s. troops. tens of thousands of badly battered u.s. aggressor troops were forced to withdraw from cambodia dismally before july 1.

how arrogant was u.s. imperialism when it brazenly sent troops to invade cambodia on april 30. it dispatched nearly 100,000 u.s. aggressor and saigon puppet troops under the cover of aircraft, artillery and tanks to invade cambodia from more than a dozen of directions, in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the cambodian people's armed struggle at one blow. however, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys had overestimated their own strength and underestimated the strength of the cambodian people. the u.s. imperialist armed invasion of cambodia had not cowed the heroic cambodian people at all but aroused them to fight furiously to resist the aggressors. it also speeded up the development of the cambodian people's armed struggle.

under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman, the national liberation army of cambodia dared to fight and dared to win. it has relied on the vast countryside, aroused and armed the peasants, developed extensive guerrilla warfare and attacked the enemy incessantly. it has put into effect the strategy and tactics of people's war: "you fight in your way and we fight in ours; we fight when we can win and move away when we can't." the national liberation army has severely punished the u.s. aggressor-pirates and the saigon puppet troops. sinking in the sea of people's war, the invading u.s. and puppet troops failed again and again to locate the patriotic army and people, but were badly beaten by them. when the u.s. and puppet troops concentrated their forces to attack the kompong cham and svay rieng provinces, they suffered the heaviest casualties. in these two provinces, the cambodian

patriotic army and people annihilated or disintegrated more than 8,200 u.s. and puppet troops just in may. an a.p. dispatch recently stated gloomily that the u.s.-aggressor troops "were getting ambushed or running into mines every other day in cambodia" and that this was a headache indeed.

in sending troops to invade cambodia, u.s. imperialism intended originally to help the tottering lon nol-sirik matak clique, but the result turned out to be the opposite. the u.s. aggressor troops found themselves bogged down deeper and deeper in the quagmire and in a passive position, unable to help others. the cambodian national liberation army advanced rapidly toward areas temporarily under the control of the lon nol-sirik matak clique, putting the latter in unescapable crises and in the danger of imminent destruction. it was exactly in the two months when the u.s. imperialist troops were invading cambodia that a new situation most inspiring to the people was brought about on the cambodian battlefield. the cambodian national liberation army made good use of the opportunity to divide their forces to arouse the masses. while consolidating and expanding the original liberated areas. they created new guerrilla zones and base areas in the regions temporarily under the rule of the lon nol-sirik matak clique. within the short span of two months, the flames of the anti-u.s. armed struggle raged like a prairie fire throughout cambodia and a favourable situation of using the villages to surround the cities emerged. now, the city of phnom penn occupied by the lon nol-sirik matak clique has virtually become an isolated island. all the highways and railways leading from phnom penh to other parts of the country have been frequently cut by the patriotic army and people. inland water communication in the upper reaches of the mekong river in cambodia is entirely under the control of the patriotic army and people. foreign diplomats in phnom penh sarcastically called lon nol the "mayor of phnom penh". western news agencies and journals have repeatedly stated in alarm that "the survival chances of the phnom penh regime are diminishing daily" and no one will be "in a position to prevent the fall of phnom penh and the lon nol regime".

chairman mao has taught us: "the richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people." because the cambodian national liberation army closely relies on the masses of people in waging the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, it becomes stronger and stronger in the course of fighting and continuously attains outstanding military successes. just because it relies on the masses and puts into play the immense power of the people's war, the national liberation army is capable of taking the initiative on the battlefield and employing flexible and mobile tactics to attack the enemy; while the enemy is in a passive position and being beaten everywhere. with the support of the people, the national liberation army sent out small detachments in mid-june to attack lon nol's troops at kompong thom, kompong speu, prey veng, tonle bet and other towns. the enemy troops suffered disastrous defeat. they were so dispersed that they could not support each other. confronted with the attacks of the patriotic armed forces and people, lon nol's troops were very panic-stricken and low in morale. on one occasion, over 300 enemies were captured by a small detachment of less than 20 men of the national liberation army which created the sound of attack of large numbers of troops by means of louderspeakers.
on june 16, an over 50-man detachment of the national liberation army won a remarkable victory at a railway station 66 kilometres northwest of phnom penh by relying on the people. without firing one shot, the liberation fighters occupied the station. intercepting a train from battambang, they unloaded 100,000 sacks of rice from it. with the help of the local people, they carried the rice safely to the base area in the forest. to save their own skin, the enemies nearby dared not make a counter-attack.

the brilliant victories scored by the patriotic army and people of cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have upset the aggressive deployments of u.s. imperialism in indo-china and southeast asia. they heightened the morale of the world's revolutionary people and deflated the arrogance of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. they have also set a splendid example of daring to struggle and daring to win for the oppressed nations and people in asia and the whole world.

however, u.s. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeats and is making a death-bed struggle. recently, the nixon government, while playing the trick of "withdrawing" the u.s. aggressor troops from cambodia, has flagrantly announced the expansion of the sphere of bombing in cambodia, thus escalating the war in a big way. this government has directed the saigon puppet troops to hang on in cambodia and urged the bangkok puppet clique to send troops to invade cambodia so as to realize its vicious scheme of "using asians to fight asians" to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for u.s. imperialism. meanwhile, u.s. imperialism and its accomplices are plotting a "peace talk" fraud in an attempt to stamp out the revolutionary flames of the people of indo-china and other parts of asia. however, whatever sinister schemes u.s. imperialism and its accomplices may resort to, they cannot save themselves from inevitable doom. the heroic cambodian people, under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, are not afraid of u.s. imperialist threats and will not listen to the "fine words" of the u.s. imperialists and their accomplices. they are fighting in unity with the laotian and vietnamese peoples, supporting each other and marching from victory to victory. persevering in a protracted people's war, they will, without doubt, completely defeat the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs and win final victory exclamation

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador Hyun Joon Keuk Gives Banquet Celebrating 10th Anniversary of Signing of Scientific Cooperation Agreement between Korean and Chinese Academies of Science

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening celebrating the tenth anniversary of the signing of the scientific co-operation agreement between the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea and the academy of sciences of china.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, leading members of the departments concerned and people from scientific circles li ssu-kuang, shih huang, tsui hsing, wu yu-hsun, chu ko-chen, pei shih-chang, yen chi-tzu, tung ti-chou, hsieh huai-teh, ting hsi-lin, lu wei-chao and others attended the banquet on invitation.

ambassador hyun joon keuk and vice-chairman kuo mo-jo spoke at the banquet.

ambassador hyun joon keuk said that in the past ten years since the signing of the scientific co-operation agreement between korea and china, the academies of sciences of korea and china had further expanded and developed scientific co-operation, thus making tremendous contributions to the socialist construction of the two countries and the strengthening of the militant friendship between the two peoples.

he pointed out that in the present situation, the development of scientific research by korea and china and the strengthening of mutual aid and co-operation between them is of great importance for promoting economic construction and national defence of the two countries and strengthening their common struggle against u.s. and japanese imperialism. he warmly congratulated the chinese people and chinese scientists and technicians on their success in the development of science and technology. he acclaimed the successful launching of china's first man-made earth satellite.

ambassador hyun joon keuk said that the friendship between the people of korea and china was cemented in the flames of their common struggle against the most cruel and barbarous u.s. and japanese imperialist aggressors. no force on earth could disrupt this unbreakable militant friendship, he stressed. recently, he added, the friendly co-operation between the two countries had been developing very well with each passing day in all aspects. the scientific co-operation between korea and china would also be further expanded and developed.

vice-chairman kuo mo-jo said that the chinese and korean scientific workers, through learning from and supporting each other in scientific co-operation, had played a very good role in promoting the socialist construction and scientific development of china and korea and the militant friendship between the scientific workers and between the people of the two countries. he was confident that the scientific co-operation and militant friendship between the chinese and korean scientific workers would be further strengthened. he praised the korean people and korean scientific workers for their tremendous successes in all aspects of socialist construction by bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

vice-chairman kuo mo-jo warmly praised the new development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean people. he said that at present the u.s. and japanese reactionaries were stepping up their military collusion and incessantly carrying out new aggression and war provocations. in these circumstances, he stated, the chinese scientific workers would, as always, unite with their korean colleagues in support of each other and make contribution to the strengthening of the scientific co-operation between china and korea and the development of science of both countries. the chinese scientific workers firmly supported the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland, he declared.

after the banquet, a korean feature film was shown.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1970)

the polish shipping delegation led by stefan perkowicz, vice-minister of shipping of the polish people's republic, left here for home by plane today after attending the tenth session of the shareholders' meeting of the chinese-polish ship broker's company held in china.

seeing the guests off at the airport were tao chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, and leading members of the departments concerned including li lien-ching, tung hua-min and pang chih-chiang.

eugeniusz wisniewski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy in china, was also present.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of Chinese Embassy to Somalia Gives Reception in Honor of Somali Vice President Mohamed Ainanshe Guled and Somali Government Delegation He Led in Recent Visit to China

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, July 4, 1970)

chang ching-fang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to somalia give a reception here on july 2 in honour of mohamed ainanshe guled, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, and the somali government delegation he led in the recent visit to china.

vice-president mohamed ainanshe and all the members of the delegation were present at the reception.

among those present at the reception were also: ejilani sufi mughir, personal representative of president of the supreme revolutionary council mohamed siad barre; salad gaveire kedie, member of the supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for defence; ahmed suleiman abdulle, farah wais dullen, osman mohamed ghelle and abdi razzak mohamed abucar, members of the supreme revolutionary council; omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs; mohamed burralen, secretary of state for minerals; mohamed ali warsama, secretary of state for communication and transports; ahmed mohamed mohamoud, secretary of state for planning and coordination; ali hansi sheikh hussein, secretary of state for public works; jama mohamed ghalib, commander of the police force; and other high ranking officers of the somali armed forces and government officials.

diplomatic envoys from some arab countries were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests had cordial conversations.

vice-president mohamed ainanshe and members of the delegation

expressed satisfaction with their visit to china. they were deeply impressed by the great achievements scored by the chinese people in upholding the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts.

abdurahman elmi amir, member of the delegation and director-general of the ministry of agriculture, said: "i am really very lucky to have a chance to visit the people's republic of china and to see chairman mao, the great genius of our era. what impressed me most is the road of self-reliance taken by china, which is a good way to develop the national economy."

mohamed haji hassan, member of the delegation and director of the department of commerce of the ministry of industry and commerce, praised the people's commune as a good style of organization.

CHINA AND SUDAN

President Nimeiri of Sudan Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, July 5, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, received on july 1 a message of thanks from gaafar mohamed nimeiri, president of the command council of the revolution and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, for the satisfactory results of the visit to china by the sudanese government friendship delegation led by mansour mangoub, minister of the treasury. the message reads as follows:

his excellency prime minister chou en-lai

peking

may i on behalf of the people and government of the democratic republic of the sudan convey my congratulations to you personally and all those concerned for the satisfactory results which were achieved by the visiting sudanese delegation led by the minister of the treasury sayed mansour mahgoub. we consider that the loan under the economic and technical agreement and the most generous terms under which it was granted constitute positive support for the 25th may revolution and will further strengthen the capacity of our people to continue their forward march to build a new society based on social justice under the banner of socialism and to step up their resolute fight against imperialism and zionism. we are also encouraged by the agreement reached for the expansion of trade between our two countries which will no doubt be of mutual interest to our peoples and will open the way for increased development in our relations. we would like to register our thanks and appreciation for the courtesy and understanding accorded the sudanese delegation and look forward to do that personally when we visit your great country.

please accept, your excellency, fraternal greetings and highest regard.

gaafar mohamed nimeiri
president of the command council of
the revolution and prime minister of
the democratic republic of the sudan

june 30, 1970

CHINA AND UAR

Chinese Ambassador to UAR Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Cairo, July 4, 1970)

chai tse-min, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the united arab republic, presented his credentials to anwar el sadat, vice-president of the u.a.r., today.

vice-president sadat had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion was mohamed fayek, u.a.r. minister of state for foreign affairs.

ambassador chai tse-min arrived here by air on june 27.

US AND CAMBODIA

Nixon's Clumsy Attempt to Hide Only Makes His Design to Intensify and Widen War of Aggression against Cambodia More Conspicuous

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1970)

u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon came out with a "report on cambodia" on june 30 and made a television speech on the u.s. foreign policy the following day. his "report" and "speech" expose in full the paper-tiger nature of u.s. imperialism. they prove that his "troop withdrawal" gesture in cambodia is completely a counter-revolutionary tactics for camouflaging his insistence on expanding the war of aggression in indo-china and pushing ahead with the "peace talk" fraud while he has been cornered and beset with internal and external troubles.

the "guide line" of u.s. policy towards cambodia after the "withdrawal" of the u.s. aggressor troops there, as put forth by nixon, is that the united states "will provide military assistance to the cambodian government" (meaning the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique) and that the u.s. air force will conduct "air interdiction missions" against the cambodian national liberation army which is fighting against the rightist clique. the united states "will encourage and support the efforts of third countries who wish to furnish cambodia with troops or material" and "our policy stresses there should be regional cooperation where a country is not strong enough to defend herself. cambodia's neighbours are providing that cooperation by joining with her in a collective effort."

guided by these principles of nixon's, u.s. imperialism has once again escalated the war by flagrantly expanding its bombing of cambodia. large numbers of south vietnamese puppet troops under u.s. command continue to stay in cambodia to suppress its people. and reactionary thai troops will also be introduced into cambodia in strength. moreover, referring to the possibility of reinvasion of cambodia by the u.s. ground forces, nixon said, "i do not believe that there will be any necessity to do so" at present when the united states has just adopted the "operation". at the same time he stressed, "when you say can i be pinned down to say that under no circumstances would the united states ever do anything, i would not say

that". he added, "as commander in chief, if i am faced with that decision again, i will exercise that power..." he said that "u.s. involvement... still plays an important role" in southeast asia.

nixon indicated that the united states will obdurately hang on in the southeast asian area in a futile attempt to save the tottering puppet regimes from collapse and suppress the people's raging revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. he said, "i do not think it would be in the interest of the united states ... if that part of the world should become communist", adding "if the united states leaves viet nam in a way that we are humiliated or defeated, ... this will be immensely discouraging ... to free asia from japan to thailand". he also admitted unabashedly that one of the basic principles of u.s. foreign policy is "strength", "the strength of our action against the communist bases in cambodia and the steadfastness ... to see the war through to an honorable conclusion".

nixon's utterances show that u.s. imperialism is still bent on expanding the war of aggression and lay bare once again the ferocious features of this war god of plague. they show that the nixon administration wants to carry on the war of aggression with its puppets and lackeys doing most of the fighting at the forefront and u.s. imperialism directing behind the scenes.

nixon devoted a great part of his report to defend the u.s. machination of the reactionary coup d'etat against cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk staged by the lon nol-sirik matak clique, and to justify the war of aggression launched and expanded by the united states. he even turned black white by describing the naked u.s. imperialist aggression as "a record of restraint". but the monstrous crime of the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia is an iron-clad fact which nixon cannot deny by whatever quibbles. in defence of his own crimes of aggression, nixon, while bragging blatantly about the so-called "signal gains" in the u.s. invasion of cambodia, had to admit: "many difficulties remain and some setbacks are inevitable. we still face substantial problems".

nixon also talked unctuously about what he called "search for genuine negotiation" and "a negotiated settlement that is fair to both sides and humiliates neither". what kind of stuff is nixon's "negotiated settlement"? it boils down to a robber's attempt to seek recognition, through "negotiation", of his right to loot and kill by his victim whose house he has broken into. as a matter of fact, the counter-revolutionary dual tactics alternately employed by u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression in viet nam has been to cajole when unable to win and renew war action when its fraud has fizzled out. now nixon resorts to deception again, after flagrantly ordering the invasion of cambodia and frantically unleashing a war of aggression on the whole indo-china, and when he is at the end of his tether over the war of aggression in viet nam. this only serves to reveal his awkward predicament and helplessness and show up his heinous and treacherous features.

the problem u.s. imperialism is confronted with in indo-china today is definitely not one of losing face or not, but one of being driven out lock, stock, and barrel. by strengthening their unity, supporting one another and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties, win complete victory in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and drive the u.s. aggressors out of their sacred territories.

CHINA AND US

American Friend Warmly Hails Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1970)

an american friend living in kansas city, u.s.a., in a recent message to his chinese friends, warmly hailed the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism. he said, "it is with great pride that the american people gratefully accept the warm fraternal support of chairman mao tsetung and of the 700 million people of china."

the message said that on may 21, he received with great joy over radio peking chairman mao's statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" he expressed his strong supcort of the great statement.

the message said, "with the treacherous u.s. invasion of camoodia the people of the world have indeed united more strongly in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. here in the united states, spurred on by the murder of four students at kent state university and of two students at jackson state college by the reactionary police, american progressives, in solidarity with their afro-american brothers, have launched, with increasing determination and resolution, massive attack against the monopolist-reactionary nixon-agnew-mitchell clique.

"responding to counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence, the american people's mass movement for the liberation of the united states from the stranglehold of capitalist-reactionary-imperialist forces is truly scoring greater victories and greater victories. the repressive fascist measures of the terror-stricken nixon regime are meeting the firm resistance of all freedom-loving americans."

the message expressed the conviction that, "with the united support of all world proletarian revolutionary forces, the american people will indeed succeed in crushing the beast that is u.s. imperialism."

in conclusion the message said, "long live chairman mao tsetung and marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

"victory to the three indo-chinese peoples in their courageous revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism exclamation

"hail the great victories of the chinese people in socialist development, including china's launching of her first man-made satellite exclamation

"continuous success to the struggle of american whites and blacks against fascist repression to liberate america from the yoke of monopolist-imperialist domination exclamation"

US

Unemployment Hits 4.7 Million in US

(NCNA-English Peking, July 4, 1970)

unemployment has continued to go up sharply in the united states, according to news reports from washington.

the official number of the unemployed was 4.7 million in june or a rise of approximately two million from last december. this is another important sign of a further deterioration of the u.s. economic crisis.

since the latter half of last year, industrial production in the united states has been declining steadily with a large number of workers dismissed from enterprises, swelling the army of the unemployed month by month. official statistics in may set the number of the unemployed at 4.1 million, with the jobless rate reaching as high as 14.7 per cent among the young work force and exceeding 30 per cent among the young black people, a rate indicating that one out of every three young black workers was jobless.

it is worth noting that in june, a large number of school graduates will have to join the army of the unemployed -- a miserable situation angrily condemned as "graduation means unemployment". in summer vacations in the past, a great many high school and college students had to find temporary jobs to earn their education and living expenses for the year to come. but this year, summer jobs are harder to find, and this makes the youth more dissatisfied with the nixon administration. the "u.s. news and world report", mouth-piece of the u.s. monopoly capital, reported in anxiety recently that "fears are being raised of a possible boiling up of resentment among youth, with a potential for rioting in cities across the country".

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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US WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

So-Called New Policy Is in Fact Old Trick

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, July 11, 1970)

Nixon has smugly produced his "Nixon Doctrine" and is carrying out the sinister scheme of "Using Asians to fight Asians." But as a matter of fact, they are only a reprint of the policy pursued by US imperialism in the forties.

After World War II, the Chinese people began to fight a war of liberation. At that time US imperialism became an enemy of the Chinese people by supplying guns and money to Chiang Kai-shek while the latter provided the men. However, as a result of the three years of the war of liberation, the Chinese people destroyed a total of eight million of Chiang Kai-shek's troops. US imperialism was forced to get out of China ignominiously.

At the conclusion of World War II, US imperialism had just climbed to the top of world hegemony. The victory of the Chinese revolution was a big blow to US imperialism. Since then it has fallen from the top and begun its downhill journey.

Under the inspiration of the victory of the Chinese revolution, the situation in Asia underwent a great change. US imperialism, seeing the unfavorable turn of events, tried to wage a desperate struggle. In June 1950, Dulles, the then Secretary of State of the US, visited the 38th Parallel of the Korean peninsula and launched a war of aggression against Korea. That was the time both the master and his lackeys entered the lists together. American aggressive forces were directly involved in action in Asia.

The downfall of lackey Chiang Kai-shek did not give his master, US imperialism, any prestige. With the Korean and Chinese people fighting courageously side by side, US imperialism had to come to Panmunjom to sign an armistice agreement holding a white flag.

US imperialism follows the same road in its war of aggression against Vietnam. First it was a "special war" and then American forces came in person. Now it produces the "Nixon Doctrine," declaring the "Vietnamization of the Vietnam war," and wants lackey Nguyen Van Thieu to provide more cannon fodder.

From lackey to master and then from master to lackey--it is an alternately used trick. But even when it cries that it would depend on its lackeys, it will come out in person and enter the lists ready to do battle when that becomes necessary. Nixon's dispatch of troops to invade Cambodia is an excellent example.

Nixon is trumpeting "the fourth withdrawal of forces from South Vietnam" these days. Those who have witnessed the alternate tricks used in Asia by US imperialism in the past two decades will of course realize that, when a new situation rises in the Indochina war, the "withdrawn" American forces will be sent back by Nixon at any time. (Shih Chün-yü)

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

July 16, 1970 No. 4698

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* NATIONAL *
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BASIC-LEVEL DEVELOPMENT

Take a Good Hold of Basic-Level Development in the Countryside

- report on an investigation in Kueihsi hsien, Kiangsi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 2, 1970)

In line with Chairman Mao's great teachings, "The tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation must be carried out conscientiously" and "The most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is that they must keep in contact with the masses," Kueihsi hsien revolutionary committee, with the help of the support-the-Left personnel of the Liberation Army, perseveringly orientates its office work toward the basic level, serves the basic level, and tightly grasps the development of the basic level, thereby giving a great impetus to the deep-going development of the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, further promoting the revolutionization of thinking of the basic-level leading groups and the commune members, and further strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In 1969, there emerged in the whole hsien 531 advanced groups and 31,779 advanced individuals in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The 183 production brigades and teams which formerly lagged behind have now improved their outlook by a remarkable degree.

In 1968 and 1969, despite attacks by natural calamities, the whole hsien could still reap a bumper harvest in grain production and make tremendous development in its collective economy. The socialist front in the countryside was consolidated on an unprecedented scale.

Effort Must Be Made To Grasp the Fundamentals

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be fully realized in every factory, village, office and school." Vice Chairman Lin says: "All work must take root in the company units and effort must be made conscientiously to grasp the company units and the basic level."

Kueihsi hsien revolutionary committee has learned deeply through practical struggle that whether or not effort is made to grasp the basic level is a basic problem concerning whether or not the dictatorship of the proletariat can be exercised at the basic level.

In a certain brigade in Hsint'ien commune, because leadership was manipulated by class enemies, capitalism spread unchecked for some time and the collective economy could not be consolidated. With the help of the hsien and commune revolutionary committee, the cadres and the revolutionary masses of this brigade tightly grasped class struggle and defeated the class enemies' counter-revolutionary sabotage activities, thereby firmly vesting the leadership of the brigade in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants and making it possible to "hit at the class enemies as soon as they showed themselves; struggle against capitalism as soon as it appeared; criticize the evil practice as soon as it emerged." The whole brigade went through a profound change and its collective economy was further consolidated. The grain output of 1969 exceeded the highest level in history and the volume of work done in water conservation in the last winter and the ensuing spring equalled that done in the preceding two decades. The broad masses of commune members said happily: "With the basic level built well, it is possible to grasp political power firmly, to step up an upsurge of the revolution and to put a new look on production."

Then, how should effort be made to grasp the basic level?

At the beginning, some comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee only helped solve some concrete problems, paid attention to things and not to man, and confined their attention to the difficult problems. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Politics is the commander and soul." Vice Chairman Lin says: "We must grasp politics and the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works without relaxing our effort." Through this study, they realized that, in grasping the basic level, effort must be made to grasp the fundamentals, that is, prime importance should be attached to giving prominence to proletarian politics, and the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought must be put in the first position in any work.

After going through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of basic-level cadres and the broad revolutionary masses consciously studied Chairman Mao's works, thereby giving a tremendous impetus to the revolutionization of their thinking. However, because the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionism had not yet been eliminated and the outdated habits

were still influential, some comrades at the basic level fostered the simple business viewpoint and, when being busy with production and other work, often changed their course and neglected or slackened the study of Chairman Mao's works. In some localities, emphasis was not laid on "application" in the course of study of Chairman Mao's works, so that results were not remarkable.

"Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it will be translated into an inexhaustible force and become an immensely powerful spiritual atom bomb." In the past two years and more, taking into consideration the major tasks in each period of time and bearing in mind the living ideas cherished by the basic-level cadres and the commune members, the hsien revolutionary committee adopted such methods as grasping models, summing up experience, organizing discussion and application meetings, and going to remote and backward areas to give concrete example, and helped the basic-level cadres and the masses give prominence to the proletarian politics, and directed the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to develop in depth.

Shihyeh brigade was formerly known as a backward unit. The hsien revolutionary committee helped the leading group of this brigade conscientiously learn its past lesson of only grasping the hoe and consequently neglecting ideological work and meeting with difficulties and helped it intensify the study of Chairman Mao's works, grasp ideological work and promote farm work. This resulted in success. The cadres and the commune members of this brigade greatly developed their revolutionary spirit, production took on a new look, and this brigade ranked among the advanced.

Recently, various localities reported that activities of revolutionization of commune members' families could not be carried out in depth. Accordingly, the hsien revolutionary committee helped Lot'ang commune sum up its experience in running well Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in the commune members' families: running these classes while bearing in mind the Party's major tasks, the new trend of class struggle, the living ideas cherished by the cadres and the masses, the problems arising in production, and the problems existing in the families. After being popularized, this experience played a tremendous role in setting the whole hsien in motion and imprinting Mao Tse-tung's thought more deeply on the people's minds.

Another aspect of the making of effort to grasp the fundamentals in grasping the basic level is to take a firm hold of the all-round implementation of Chairman Mao's latest directives and the Party Central Committee's clarion calls. Now, wired broadcasting stations have been set up in every hsien and commune, loudspeakers have been put up in the production teams and many of the commune members' homes, and blackboard notices, wall posters and revolutionary mass criticism special posters have been put up generally in the brigades and production teams. In every commune or brigade, there is a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team comprising poor and lower-middle peasants, basic-level cadres, sent-down cadres and educated youths.

As soon as a latest directive given by Chairman Mao and a clarion call issued by the Party Central Committee has been transmitted to this hsien, everyone ranging from hsien revolutionary committee office to the basic-level organization and from the leaders to the masses, always makes full use of all available propaganda tools enthusiastically and at the highest possible speed to spread Chairman Mao's great directive and the Party Central Committee's clarion call to every corner in the whole hsien and to imprint them on the minds of the broad revolutionary masses.

The leading group represents the political power. A good leading group at the basic level is the key to the construction of the basic level. Therefore, the hsien revolutionary committee also takes the grasping of revolutionization of the basic-level leading group as a fundamental in grasping the construction of the basic level.

In the past, some of the basic-level cadres usually grasped production by separately considering different problems; some others were influenced by the "theory that it is a loss to be a cadre" and "theory that it is difficult to serve as a cadre" and did not rest content with their work; still some others adopted simple methods of work and were not good in taking the mass line. To solve the ideological problems of various sorts among the basic-level cadres and to exploit the revolutionary enthusiasm of these cadres, the most fundamental way was to arm these cadres with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to heighten their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and to continuously remold their world outlook.

In the past two years and more, for the purpose of promoting revolutionization of the basic-level leading groups, the hsien revolutionary committee set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes for training basic-level cadres by stages and by groups and gave the brigade and production team cadres who attended these classes intensive ideological education in the continuation of revolution. It sent Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams comprising support-the-Left personnel, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres to the "hard spots" and backward units to help the basic-level cadres in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and in grasping and exercising power well for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It often called meetings of basic-level cadres to talk about the application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and established the system of open-door rectification campaigns, so as to continuously heighten the political and ideological level of the basic-level cadres and help them improve their styles and methods of work.

Meanwhile, 197 of the sent-down cadres were admitted into the revolutionary committees at the levels of the commune, brigade and production team, thereby organizationally strengthening the basic-level leadership. The basic-level leading groups were vigorously revolutionized, and the leaders were not detached from politics, reality and the masses but firmly took root

among the masses and resolutely acted as leaders in following the socialist road. As a result, the basic-level leading groups became staunch commands in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Office Work Must Be Revolutionized

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Every one of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses." To grasp the basic level well, the hsien revolutionary committee must revolutionize its offices on a big scale.

For some time in the past, the hsien revolutionary committee "used documents to guide the movement and reports to gather information," so that the office personnel were engaged the whole day in office work and did their work passively. The broad masses of basic-level cadres put forward sharp criticism: Comrades of the leading organ should not sit on the top and "act as official or overlord." They must go to the basic level and the leading organ must be orientated toward the basic level.

The key to revolutionizing an office well lies with the leadership. When it was established, the hsien revolutionary committee scored excellent results in simplifying the administrative structure. Some time later, however, there was a "recession": More offices were set up and extra manpower was employed under different excuses. This showed that the old ideas, old styles and old habits concerning the "regularization of an office" often recurred in the minds of some comrades. Accordingly, the hsien revolutionary committee started a readjustment of its offices. Its leaders took the lead to rid their minds of the idea of an "official," to criticize "Liu's poison" in the building of political power, to revolutionize the office, to simplify the administrative structure, and to serve the basic level.

One of the revolutionary leading cadres of the hsien revolutionary committee behaved himself very well when he had just been admitted into the "three-in-one combination." Later, he floated on the surface for some time, said some ambiguous things, did some routine work, and was gradually divorced from the masses. At a meeting to readjust the office, he learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Imbued with the idea of 'acting as an official or overlord,' I was reluctant to go deep into the basic level. The longer I sit on the surface, the emptier my mind became and the higher my airs soared and the farther I was separated from the masses." After that, he often went deep into the basic level to make investigations. Under his leadership, other office cadres vied with each other in going to the basic level and contributed their share toward building the basic level.

Facts show that the firmer the leader's determination is, the more vigorously the personnel will work, and the more conscious the leader is in continuing revolution, the better he will serve the basic level.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well." "As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it."

In order to carry out these very important instructions given by Chairman Mao, to perseveringly orientate themselves to the basic level and to serve the basic level, the three representatives of the masses who were among the eleven standing committee members of the hsien revolutionary committee went back to the basic level to labor, so as to keep themselves in contact with politics, reality and the masses.

With regard to the other eight standing committee members who were revolutionary cadres and representatives of the PLA, one of them usually remained in the office by turns while the others went deep into the basic level to make investigations, to use typical cases to set the general situation in motion, and to conscientiously grasp one-third of the work there.

After this revolutionary measure had been put into effect, the ideological level and level of work of the hsien revolutionary committee were greatly heightened and the revolutionized building of the office was further accelerated.

In winter last year, when a water conservation project was built in Chihkuang commune, fuel was lacking. Reports were sent by special messenger several times to the hsien headquarters. But the comrade handling this case thought it a "trifle" and put it aside. Later, a leading member of the hsien revolutionary committee went to the site of the water conservation project of this commune to study the question and realized that if the question of fuel supply was not solved well, the life of the masses here would be adversely affected and the speed of progress of this project would inevitably be hindered. Subsequently, this question was promptly solved. The hsien revolutionary committee again called a meeting of its office personnel and used this incident to educate the cadres, thereby strengthening their concept of the masses and improving office work.

To insure that office work was orientated toward the basic level and served it, the hsien revolutionary committee continuously summed up its practical experience and gradually established and improved a system governing office work. For example:

The "three-thirds" system was carried out perseveringly. A part of the office personnel remained in the office to handle routine work; another part went deep into the basic level to make investigation and help build the basic level well; a third part participated in collective productive labor and received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. These three parts of the personnel relieved one another at regular intervals and by rotation.

Vigorous effort was made to reduce the number of meetings and the number of documents and reports and face-to-face leadership was exercised, so that many problems were solved at the basic level. In 1969, the number of documents issued by the hsien revolutionary committee to the basic level decreased by 771 as compared with the number of documents issued to the basic level by the former hsien committee and hsien people's council in 1965, which was before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Open-door rectification meetings were often held in the office, and basic-level cadres were sometimes invited to these meetings. The leading cadres modestly listened to their criticism and suggestions. They did away with the undesirable habits of "acting as an official or overlord," established the idea of serving the people, and continuously improved office work.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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INDUSTRY

Shanghai Pharmaceutical Industry Produces Much More for Countryside

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 6, 1970)

the workers of shanghai's pharmaceutical and medical apparatus factories are producing much more medicine and medical apparatus to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants better, in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, shanghai trial-manufactured more than 100 new medicines for the prevention and treatment of common and recurrent diseases, including preparations for curing coughs, illness caused by parasitic roundworm in the bile duct and dermatitis contracted in the paddy fields, kanamycin, an injection for raising blood pressure and a sulphur drug effective for one week. they are highly effective, convenient to use and warmly received by the poor and lower-middle peasants. medical apparatus factories are also turning out new products which are portable, simple, cheap and suitable for use in rural and hilly areas.

as a result of the vigorous technical innovations made by the workers in pharmaceutical factories, the costs of medicines needed by the workers, peasants and soldiers have dropped steadily.

the development of the shanghai pharmaceutical and medical apparatus industry has involved a sharp struggle between the two classes and the two lines. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle, it made many advances. in early post-liberation days it was only able to turn out mercurochrome, cough mixtures and some other medicines. by 1966 it was producing over 250 pharmaceutical products and more than 800 medical preparations, making shanghai an important base of the pharmaceutical industry. the medical apparatus industry grew from scratch and rapidly expanded. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shanghai pushed their counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work so that it served the "urban overlords". they opposed and withheld chairman mao's great instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and this held back the development of medicines and medical apparatus needed for treating the common and recurrent diseases among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the workers in the shanghai pharmaceutical industry criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for medicine and health work during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they conscientiously studied our great leader chairman mao's wise teachings on health work. they became determined to re-orient the pharmaceutical and medical apparatus industries and make them serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. they have paid particular attention to producing more and better pharmaceuticals and medical apparatus for the countryside.

many factories have sent to the countryside investigation groups made up of workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres, with workers as the main force. these

groups have travelled in kiangsu, chekiang, anhwei, hupeh, kiangsi, fukien and szechwan provinces. they learned what were the common diseases among the poor and lower-middle peasants and what pharmaceuticals were needed.

moreover, workers from the pharmaceutical and medical apparatus industries have cooperated with scientific research institutes and medical departments and formed three-in-one research groups to trial-produce new medicines for the poor and lower-middle peasants. these groups work in the countryside with the aim of improving the medicines already trial-produced. to date, separate research groups have been set up to trial-produce cures for asthma, snake-bite, snail-fever, hepatitis and tumours and preparations for stopping bleeding.

in the past, when a new medicine was trial-produced it was first put to clinical use in big city hospitals. today, the three-in-one research groups first try out the new medicines for common and recurrent diseases in the countryside. they give the "barefoot doctors" the new medicines and ask them to record the results of their clinical use. they also call on the poor and lower-middle peasants and ask their opinions. such firsthand data have proved to be of great value in improving the medicines. one new preparation for eliminating the parasitical roundworm in the bile duct was verified to have positive results after only six months of experimentation among the poor and lower-middle peasants. according to the old way of doing things, it would require at least three years before it could be popularized.

PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

PLA Medical Workers Help South China National Minority Autonomous Region Develop Medical Service

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 7, 1970)

following chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the medical workers of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, have constantly organized themselves into medical teams and gone into mountain areas and to off-shore islands to serve the people there. they have made big contributions to the rural health and medical services.

whole-hearted service to fishermen

p.l.a. fighters carrying medical kits on their backs are often seen on an island off the chinese coast in the northern part of bac bo gulf. sometimes, they go fishing out at sea with the local fishermen. sometimes, they visit the fishermen's homes to give medical treatment. they belong to the medical teams sent from a p.l.a. hospital nearby on the mainland.

when they first came to the island some time back, they enthusiastically spread mao tsetung thought among the fishermen and enquired about medical and health conditions locally. they found that the fishermen, members of a people's commune, went out fishing for the sake of revolution early every morning and returned home late in the evening. as the p.l.a. hospital is quite a way from the island, sometimes they carried

on with their work even when they were not well. the p.l.a. medical workers were much moved by the fishermen's revolutionary spirit. they said: "since the fishermen have no time to come to our hospital for treatment, we should treat them at home." after studying again chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", they decided to send medical teams to the fishing villages.

while making their rounds, the p.l.a. mobile medical team publicized among the fishermen chairman mao's instructions concerning medical and health work. in the short span of two months, they helped the commune fishermen establish a co-operative medical service and trained from among them over 100 barefoot doctors. these barefoot doctors go out fishing with the other fishermen and give medical treatment on the spot when it is needed. the p.l.a. men found that there were few medicinal herbs on the island, so they helped the commune members plant them. they carried basketfuls of soil and young medicinal herbs from the mainland to the island so that each family could grow them around its house. today, a large number of herbs are available on the island.

one day the medical team was making its rounds of the fishing villages, working far into the night. when they were about to go home, someone brought news that a poor fisherman named feng chieh-tien was seriously ill. the comrades hurried to his home.

feng chieh-tien was out fishing that day when a storm rose and his net was swept onto some rocks. in order to save the property of the collective, he dived into the sea to extricate the net. as he was disentangling it, a sudden wave threw him onto the rocks. his back was quite numb and hurt when he moved. bearing the pain, he carried on and recovered the net. when he was back home in the evening, the pain in his back grew worse.

the comrades of the medical team were touched by the fisherman's utter devotion to the public interests. they made up their minds to cure him. a check-up showed that his back was badly strained. there are two medicinal herbs that are very effective for such a strain, but they were not on hand. the team had to look for them on the mountainside. everybody was tired after the day's work. however, the chief army doctor wang ke-fei and a 17-year old new recruit, hsieh shu-kuang, went out with an electric torch to look for them. after a two hours' search among the thorny vegetation, they finally found the two herbs they wanted. when they got back, they boiled the herbs and bathed feng chieh-tien's back with the liquid. they then gave him the new acupuncture treatment and did not return to the hospital until the pain had gone. the whole-hearted way in which the p.l.a. medical workers served the people roused the commune members' enthusiasm to greater effort in production. several days later, when the medical team returned to the island and enquired about feng chieh-tien, they found that he was already out fishing again.

p.l.a. medical workers close to the hearts of the yao people

medical workers from a p.l.a. hospital went to the mutung mountain area of lungsheng autonomous county in april last year. the mutung mountain is 1,800 metres above sea level and is sparsely populated by the industrious and courageous people of yao nationality. in the old society, the yao working

people led a miserable life, subjected as they were to all manner of oppression by the kuomintang reactionaries and feudal lords. after liberation, under the leadership of chairman mao, the revolutionary yao people were emancipated. but because of the disturbance of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in medical and health work, the medical services did not make much headway and the people living in the mountains continued to lack medicine and doctors before the cultural revolution. as soon as they came to the mutung area, the p.l.a. medical workers visited the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and studied chairman mao's instructions on medical and health work with them. together, they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work. and in this way, the p.l.a. men conveyed to the people chairman mao's concern for them.

one day, when out on their rounds, the medical team heard that huang ting-mei, the daughter of a poor peasant in the mutungshan production team, had been bedridden for years with a big tumour in her abdomen. they went at once to see her.

the production team is 30 kilometres away from the commune seat. it is on a steep hillslope accessible only by rough paths. around 1935 the red army had passed this place during the long march. when the medical team arrived, the yao inhabitants rushed to spread the news and the hill village seethed with excitement. twentyone-year-old huang ting-mei was moved to tears when she saw the p.l.a. men, who were looked on by the villagers as kinsmen. there and then, she indignantly condemned liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work.

nine years ago, huang ting-mei discovered a small hard growth in her abdomen. because, at that time, there were few doctors and a shortage of medicine in the area, she went twice with her father for treatment in city hospitals. but the doctors, who were influenced by the revisionist line, pronounced her incurable after a perfunctory examination. her condition gradually got worse and the growth became a big tumour, which severely affected her health, both physically and mentally. when the medical team heard their class sister tell all this they were aroused to great wrath against the renegade liu shao-chi. they declared: "the renegade liu shao-chi caused ting-mei's health to be wrecked. we are determined to use invincible mao tsetung thought in curing her."

after a careful examination the team diagnosed a teratoma in huang ting-mei's abdomen and decided to operate. because the village was short of medicine and equipment, they took the girl down to the commune clinic.

the deputy-secretary of the communist party committee of the p.l.a. hospital hurried to the commune clinic to direct the operation. he led the medical workers in studying chairman mao's great teaching "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." to encourage them, he said: "in the old days, when the red army set out on the 25,000 li long march to go north to fight the japanese aggressors, the soldiers surmounted all kinds of difficulties and obstacles. today, when we are carrying out chairman mao's instructions on medical and health work, we must carry forward the red army's fighting spirit and overcome all difficulties to win victory."

under the guidance of brilliant mao tsetung thought and encouraged by the revolutionary spirit of the red army, the p.l.a. medical workers worked intensely but calmly. during the operation, which took more than two hours, they removed a teratoma weighing 18 kilograms. shouts of "long live chairman mao exclamation long live chairman mao exclamation" burst out inside and outside the operating room at the successful conclusion of the operation.

huang ting-mei quickly recovered her health under the careful nursing of the p.l.a. medical team. she soon returned to her village to grasp revolution and promote production and was recently elected deputy-leader of a production team. the poor and lower-middle peasants said jubilantly: "the p.l.a. doctors are just like the red army doctors of the old days. all of them are men close to the hearts of the yao people."

INSECTICIDES

New Technical Innovations by East China Insecticide Plant

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 7, 1970)

workers and cadres at the nantung insecticide plant in kiangsu province, east china, are deepening the mass technical innovations movement and have made contributions to china's socialist construction by following the great leader chairman mao's brilliant instruction "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity."

the plant's total output value in the first quarter of this year was 36 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year. output of insecticides and caustic soda, the chief products of the plant, in april and may reached all-time highs. the workers also successfully trial-produced many important products to support agriculture.

the nantung insecticide plant was built during the great leap forward starting in 1958. because the workers keep to the orientation of serving agriculture, production of insecticides continues to rise. the workers' socialist initiative and creativeness have been brought into play more fully during the great proletarian cultural revolution. this has given a impetus to the rapid growth of production. the plant met the state production plan four months ahead of schedule in 1969.

at the beginning of the first year of the great seventies, the plant revolutionary committee with the help of the people's liberation armymen supporting the left there, mobilized the workers to discuss the question "how can we make still greater contributions to the country". most of the workers said they should carry on the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, launch a mass technical innovations movement and work hard to turn out new products urgently needed by the state on the basis of fulfilling the state plan still better. however, some people doubted whether this was possible because the plant was small and poorly equipped. they thought it was good enough if they could fulfil the production task since the state quota was higher than last year's.

should the workers continue the revolution or stick to the old conventions -- this involved a sharp struggle between the two lines. the plant revolutionary committee organized the workers to study time and again chairman mao's great teaching "the masses have boundless creative power. they can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth", and to criticize the conservative idea of sticking to the old conventions. this helped increase their confidence that they could make still greater contributions to the state. the workers said: "daring to create new things and continuing the revolution are characteristics of the working class. with invincible mao tsetung thought as our guide, we can certainly set new production records and make new contributions."

there was a great demand for an effective insecticide which formerly required a very complicated technology. absolute alcohol was needed for raw material, which would take large amounts of grain. after repeated study, the workers decided to make the insecticide by a new technological process, with waste gas as the raw material. using simple local methods and scrap material, they succeeded in making a reaction vessel and a high-pressure pot. in seven days and nights of intensive effort they made the first consignment of the insecticide. formerly, 129 pieces of equipment were required to produce it. now only 63 pieces are needed. the new process is not only quick, but it saves 450 tons of grain for the state a year.

some people had thought that chemical equipment could not be up to standard unless stainless steel was used. the workers broke with this superstition in making technical innovations. instead of steel, they used glass, pottery, porcelain, plastics and other non-metals on a large scale. and they attained greater, faster, better and more economical results.

for example, dichloromethane used to be produced by the high-temperature method both in china and in other countries. however, this method requires a big investment and a huge quantity of stainless steel, and efficiency is low. the workers made up their minds to break with foreign conventions, find a low-temperature method and blaze a trail in producing dichloromethane with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

during their experiments, the workers discovered that low temperature could cause explosions. they made a careful analysis according to chairman mao's teaching of one dividing into two. explosions were dangerous and bad, but they were good signs too. they proved that the method created a strong reaction, and once the law governing it was grasped, the explosions could be controlled and the synthesis of dichlormethane could be accelerated.

after repeated experiments, the workers successfully applied the low-temperature technological process to produce dichloromethane. the equipment is now simple, the rate of extraction high, and investment small.

the mass movement is all triumphant. the workers have brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and quickly solved a number of long-standing knotty problems.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming Cambodian Head of State Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk, and Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet here this evening warmly welcoming samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea (n.u.f.k.), and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

seated at the table for guests of honour were:

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and madame bui tan linh;

le kim, third secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china;

sanan soutthichak, member of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front; and

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame hyun joon keuk.

seated at the table for guests of honour from the chinese side were: tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; kang sheng and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chiang ching, yao wen-yuan and yeh chun, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, deputy chiefs of the general staff of the p.l.a.

the banquet took place in the magnificent banquet hall of the great hall of the people. at the back of the rostrum were a large portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and a large portrait of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and cambodia.

among those present were: princes norodom sihamoni, norodom norindrapong and norodom yuvanath, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; dr. ngo hou, member of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and

furfural resin is essential for the chemical industry. influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line "let specialists run factories" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the leading cadres of the plant only relied on a handful of people to make experiments before the great proletarian cultural revolution. in something over four years, they spent 80,000 yuan of state investment without achieving anything. in the trial manufacture of furfural resin the workers displayed their collective wisdom, made full use of the existing equipment and solved one technical problem after another. within a short period of 15 days, they built a workshop which can produce 150 tons of furfural resin a year.

the workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres of the nantung insecticide plant know from their experience that there is no end either to expanding production or to making contributions to the motherland. they are determined to strive to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, further display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and make new technological process and new techniques in order to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland.

madame duong sam ol; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame huot sambath; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, and madame ang kim khoan; sien an, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic republic of viet nam; and other distinguished cambodian guests;

the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance, attended the banquet on invitation.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and prime minister and madame penn nouth, accompanied by tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, kang sheng, chiang ching, huang yung-sheng and other comrades, entered the banquet hall, the hall resounded with warm applause and the band played "we are marching on a great road". samdech norodom sihanouk and prime minister penn nouth cordially shook hands with leading members of various chinese departments and foreign guests.

premier chou en-lai and samdech norodom sihanouk made speeches at the banquet, which were filled with revolutionary spirit (texts of the speeches to be released separately). their speeches were greeted with round after round of thunderous applause. at the end of their speeches, the band played the national anthems of cambodia and china.

the banquet was permeated with the militant friendship and fraternal unity of the chinese, khmer, vietnamese, laotian and korean peoples. toasts were proposed time and again by hosts and guests to the great victory of the khmer people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, to the great victory of the three indo-chinese peoples in their united struggle against u.s. aggression, to the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples, to the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the khmer, vietnamese, laotian, korean and chinese peoples, and to the great revolutionary unity of the people of the world. the band played "remembrance of china" and "beaute de kep" composed by samdech sihanouk and chinese, vietnamese, laotian and korean revolutionary songs, which were warmly received.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee: chuang hsi-chuan, wu yu-hsun, chen chi-yu, mao yi-sheng and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: wang hsin-ting, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, wu jui-lin, chou jen-chien, wang hui-chiu, kuang jen-nung, ting pen-chun, li chia-yi, wu hung, peng hai-kuei, li tung-han, cheng wei-shan, chen hsien-jui, sung yu-lin, wu chung, li chung-chi, tseng shao-tung, yuan hua-ping, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, ma wen-po, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chen teh-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, li chiang, wang an-chu, sung chen-hsien, fang yi, liu ta-yu, chung yu-yi, hsieh huai-ten, chang wen-min, pan yu-hung,

kuo lu, chen jen-hung, hsieh hua, shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, hao liang, liu ching-tang, chang chi-chin, tai cheng-yuan, wang yu-ching, ma jen-hui, wu teh, huang tso-chen, liu hsi-chang and ting hsi-lin; and

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Speech by Premier Chou En-lai at Banquet Welcoming Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1970)

premier chou en-lai delivered a speech at the banquet here this evening welcoming samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth. full text follows:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

distinguished guests from cambodia,

comrades and friends,

first of all, allow me, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express warm welcome and high respects to samdech norodom sihanouk, the esteemed and beloved leader of the khmer people and respected friend of the chinese people, and madame sihanouk, to respected prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth and to the other distinguished guests from cambodia, and to express cordial greetings and high respects to her majesty respected queen kossamak and to the khmer people and the cambodian national liberation army who are fighting valiantly against the u.s. aggressors and the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique.

cambodia is a country with an ancient civilization. the khmer people have a strong sense of national self-respect. samdech sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and the safeguarding of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, led the khmer people in resolutely opposing u.s. imperialist subversion and interference and actively supporting the vietnamese

people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and made outstanding contributions to the indo-chinese and other afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. it is an encouragement to the chinese people to have such a great friend as samdech sihanouk.

u.s. imperialism bitterly hates samdech sihanouk. seizing upon the opportunity of samdech sihanouk's absence from home, the nixon government despicably engineered the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and thereafter dispatched troops for massive invasion of cambodia. holding aloft the banner of fighting against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, samdech sihanouk solemnly called on the khmer people to take up arms in resistance. within the short space of three months and more, from the banks of the mekong river to the tonle sap lake and from the dangrek range to the coast of the gulf of siam, the cambodian national liberation army and people's armed forces, fighting valiantly, have wiped out large numbers of enemy forces and liberated vast tracts of territory, dealing heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys. on the international arena, the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea has been recognized by more than 20 countries. the chinese people warmly acclaim the brilliant victories won by the khmer people in battle and sincerely wish them continuous new victories.

just recently, on june 30, nixon declared that the u.s. troops in cambodia had "successfully" fulfilled their combat missions and had "all" withdrawn from cambodia. in so doing, he is simply taking pride in the slap in his face and telling a hypocritical lie.

chairman mao has long pointed out: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."

the nixon government was conducting a desperate struggle when, unable to win in viet nam, it brazenly dispatched its troops to cambodia for military adventure. and again it was conducting a desperate struggle when it declared the so-called withdrawal of troops from cambodia in playing tricks of political deception. its coercion by expanding its war of aggression and its deception by calling for a "peaceful settlement" are both aimed at perpetuating its forcible occupation of southern viet nam, and now plus cambodia and even laos, so as to hang on in the whole of indo-china.

moreover, nixon has put forward a deceptive proposal for a "political solution" of the middle east question. he even said in a threatening tone that the situation in the middle east is like the balkans before world war i and that it is more dangerous than indo-china. in so doing, he obviously wants to intimidate certain countries into helping him create a munich in the middle east, in indo-china and in other parts of the world, a world-wide munich.

however, now is no longer the time of the munich exclamation it is definitely not u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in various countries, but the palestinian people and other arab peoples who decide the destiny of palestine and the arab world and the three indo-chinese peoples who decide the destiny of indo-china. no military adventure or political deception can save them from their doom of complete defeat in these regions.

in his statement of june 30, the head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out: "the withdrawal of yankee ground forces from khmer territory is far from solving the problem of the war in cambodia and in the rest of indo-china." "our three indo-chinese peoples demand the total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all the armed forces of the u.s. and its 'allies' from the whole of indo-china. otherwise, the khmer, vietnamese and laotian peoples will fight indomitably and uncompromisingly against u.s. imperialism and its valets till our final victory and the total destruction of the enemy." in its statement of july 3, the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam pointed out: "the nixon administration is clinging to the illusion of a military victory and to its stand on negotiation from a position of strength. therefore nixon's deceptive words about his 'desire for peace' and about 'negotiations for a just peace' are but a smokescreen for the u.s. crimes in prolonging and expanding the war of aggression against the indo-chinese countries. nixon's insolent threats have only revealed further the bellicosity and obduracy of u.s. imperialism. decidedly they cannot shake the iron determination of the three indo-chinese peoples to strengthen their unity and fight together till complete victory over the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys." these words have expressed the indomitable heroic mettle of the khmer, vietnamese and other indo-chinese peoples. the chinese government and people firmly support this solemn and just stand of samdech sihanouk and the democratic republic of viet nam.

comrades and friends,

the 70's of the 20th century is a time of the vigorous growth of the revolutionary movements of the people of the world. the present world situation is characterized by the continuous rising of the peoples of the world to oppose u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

since world war ii, u.s. imperialism, taking the place of the german, japanese and italian fascists and taking advantage of its position as a victor state, has made energetic efforts to expand its spheres of influence in a vain attempt to dominate the world. it has sent large numbers of troops to be stationed on the territory of many countries, carried out interference, control, subversion and sabotage everywhere, and incessantly launched wars of aggression against the people of various countries. u.s. imperialism helped the chiang kai-shek clique fight a civil war in china. it launched a war of aggression against korea and at the same time forcibly occupied china's territory taiwan. it has torn up the geneva agreements and carried out aggression against viet nam, against laos and now further against cambodia, expanding the war of aggression to the whole of indo-china. it provoked

border conflicts on the asian sub-continent. it has been supporting israeli zionism in committing aggression against palestine and arab countries, resulting in the present grave situation in the middle east. it also sent troops to the lebanon in a vain attempt to suppress the iraqi revolution. it subjected many african countries to armed intervention and control, and in particular it intervened in the national independence movement in the congo (kinshasa) and murdered its national hero lumumba. in latin america, it engineered the reactionary coup d'etat in guatemala, dispatched mercenary troops to invade cuba, sent troops to invade the dominican republic and carried out suppression against the panamanian people's patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism. moreover, u.s. imperialism has long been actively fostering japanese militarism and west german revanchism as its tools for aggression. for the past 25 years, u.s. imperialism has been obstinately pushing its policies of aggression and war and has stopped at nothing in committing evils. however, the history of u.s. imperialist aggression and expansion is also the history of its defeats. the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary struggles and revolutionary wars to defeat the u.s. aggressors. the criminal acts of u.s. imperialism and its chief accomplice in asia japanese militarism have also met with the ever stronger opposition of their people at home.

the facts over the past 25 years, particularly over the past decade, have educated the people of the world, enabling them to see ever more clearly the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and their essence as paper tigers. as the great lenin pointed out, imperialist war "aroused hostility among the popular masses and was the best means of revolutionizing these masses."

it is precisely after summing up these developments in the international situation over the 25 years after the war that the chinese people's great leader chairman mao put forward in his solemn statement of may 20 "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the wise conclusion: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." this statement of chairman mao has shaken the whole world and greatly inspired the peoples of the world in their struggles against u.s. imperialism. at present, whether in asia, africa and latin america or in europe, north america and oceania, the trend of revolution is developing day by day. particularly within the united states, voices against nixon are spreading and revolutionary struggles are expanding among the people, whether the white people, the black people or the american indians. of course, u.s. imperialism will not be reconciled to its defeat and it will keep on making trouble. and those who fear war and even more fear revolution will continue to render services to it. the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world will inevitably undergo a long, tortuous and complicated course. however, we believe that so long as the peoples of the world persevere in protracted struggle, support and encourage each other, they are sure to thoroughly "defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs."

comrades and friends,

the three indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is now the focus of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the whole world. at present, from the korean peninsula to indo-china, a united front against u.s. imperialism is being further consolidated and is growing in strength. the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples convened on the initiative of samdech sihanouk has greatly promoted the militant unity between the three indo-chinese peoples. the recent visits of samdech sihanouk to the democratic republic of viet nam and the democratic people's republic of korea have made new contributions to the promotion of the asian peoples' struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we heartily rejoice at the daily strengthening of the militant unity between the chinese, khmer, korean, vietnamese and laotian peoples.

respected cambodian head of state samdech sihanouk, china and cambodia are close neighbours. there has existed a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples since ancient times. and now, the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys has linked our two peoples together still more closely. tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, the 700 million chinese people pledge themselves to provide a powerful backing for the khmer and other indo-chinese peoples. the vast expanse of china's territory will forever remain the reliable rear area of the khmer and other indo-chinese peoples. we firmly believe that led by samdech sihanouk, the khmer people, persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly overcome every difficulty and win complete victory.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the great victory of the khmer people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great victory of the three indo-chinese peoples' united struggle against u.s. aggression,

to the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the peoples of china and cambodia,

to the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the khmer, vietnamese, laotian, korean and chinese peoples,

to the great revolutionary unity of the people of the whole world,

to the health of her majesty queen sisowath monivong kossamak,

to the health of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from cambodia,

to the health of the distinguished guests from the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the laotian patriotic front, and the democratic people's republic of korea,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Speech by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at Banquet Given by Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, spoke at the banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening. full text of his speech follows:

your excellency respected premier of the state council,

your excellencies respected national authorities of the p.r.c.,

esteemed excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

dear brothers and sisters of china, korea, viet nam and laos,

dear friends,

first of all, allow me to express my most profound gratitude and that of the royal government of national union of cambodia to his excellency chou en-lai, to the government and the great, glorious and heroic people of the people's republic of china who, in accordance with the lofty directives of his excellency venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms his excellency vice-chairman lin piao, have accorded us, on the occasion of our return from pyongyang to peking a very grand, very warm, very beautiful and very moving welcome in this magnificent and great capital, and, moreover, are holding this evening a brilliant banquet in celebration of the friendship, the militant anti-imperialist solidarity and the indestructible fraternal unity of the chinese, khmer, korean, vietnamese and laotian peoples.

the unforgettable welcome in peking on july 2, 1970 as well as the present solemn and at the same time warm reception splendidly bear out the following historic words of the highly respected chairman mao tsetung, great leader beloved by the 800 million chinese, and to whom we khmers express the most admiring tribute.

chairman mao, in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970, said:

"unable to win in viet nam and laos, the u.s. aggressors treacherously engineered the reactionary coup d'etat by the lon nol-sirik matak clique, brazenly dispatched their troops to invade cambodia and resumed the bombing of north viet nam, and this has aroused the furious resistance of the three indo-chinese peoples. i warmly support the fighting spirit of samdech norodom

sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in opposing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. i warmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples. i warmly support the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea. strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

....

"the nixon government is beset with troubles internally and externally, with utter chaos at home and extreme isolation abroad. the mass movement of protest against u.s. aggression in cambodia has swept the globe ... the situation is getting better and better in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia. the revolutionary armed struggles of the people of the southeast asian countries, the struggles of the people of korea, japan and other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors, the national liberation struggles of the asian, african and latin american peoples, and the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of north america, europe and oceania are all developing vigorously. the chinese people firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

the support of the chinese people who, guided by the august thought of chairman mao, have recently again shaken the world and aroused the immense admiration of all the peoples by turning their country into one of the three greatest nuclear and space powers of the globe, has thrown and will continue to throw a heavy weight in the balance in our favour in our confrontation with american imperialism and the asian renegades, all the more so as it is effective and not merely verbal.

the solidarity of our five peoples -- the chinese, khmer, korean, vietnamese and laotian peoples -- is also most concretely militant and combatant.

at present, the three indo-chinese peoples are fighting heroically shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy on all fronts of the war which the enemy has created by its aggression in our three countries. the democratic people's republic of korea for its part is giving and will give, like the people's republic of china, all the necessary material aid to the three peoples until their complete victory and the liberation of the whole of indo-china.

that is why the militant unity between our five peoples is so gratifying.

such unity constitutes an important contribution to the weakening of u.s. imperialism on the other fronts where the fraternal arab, african and latin american peoples are fighting it valiantly. this militant unity is striking ever greater fear into the hearts of nixon and his lackeys, the indo-chinese and other asian renegades.

a few days ago, nixon desperately called on the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to "negotiate for peace". he pretended to show his so-called "desire for peace" and "conciliation" with the resisting vietnamese people by on the one hand withdrawing his yankee ground troops from cambodia and by naming, on the other hand, a ranking ambassador to head the american delegation in the paris talks on viet nam.

but what is the meaning of this "peace" which the president of the u.s.a. is talking about and has in mind?

nixon took the trouble to define it himself in his sinister "report on cambodia" dated june 30.

by "a just peace", nixon means "a peace in which all the peoples of south east asia can determine their own political future without outside interference".

this is cynicism unworthy of a head of state, because the entire world knows that so far as our three indo-chinese countries are concerned, the 1954 geneva agreements already fully guaranteed us independence, peace, unity and territorial integrity free from any foreign interference.

only the u.s.a. refused to make these guarantees by evading to sign the above agreements..

and it is the u.s.a. alone which has, since 1955, been interfering in our affairs. having committed savage aggression against us, and today even more savage than ever, the united states is impudently preventing the peoples of cambodia, laos and viet nam from "determining their own political future without outside interference."

nixon further said that his "pax americana" meant "a peace in which the peoples of the region can devote themselves to development of their own societies."

now, to cite just one example: what we have witnessed in cambodia since nixon helped his servant lon nol to change fundamentally my policy of independence and neutrality, a policy desired by the entire khmer people and applied from 1955 to 1969.

the independence, neutrality, peace and territorial integrity and the cultural, social, economic and infra-structural progress of 15 years have been destroyed in three months, not to mention the untold sufferings of the entire nation and the thousands of dead and mutilated, among whom many are women, children and the aged horribly burned by napalm. that is what nixon calls "the development of our society" exclamation

cambodia which from 1955 to 1969 progressed in peace, freedom and happiness could not be tolerated by the "american peace". the "american peace" consists in engulfing in fire and blood the countries where such "peace" is to be established, as was the case first with south viet nam, then with laos, and finally with cambodia.

the american democracy consists in taking away all the freedoms from the peoples who "enjoy" such "democracy" and in subjecting them to oppression by

retrogressive, corrupt and sanguinary fascist dictatorships, as is the case in cambodia today with lon nol-sirik matak, in south viet nam with thieu-ky, in thailand with thanom-praphas, in taiwan with chiang kai-shek and in south korea with pak jung hi.

the withdrawal of the yankee ground troops from my country is nothing but a despicable trick of nixon's. for this withdrawal is immediately made up by a soaring escalation of american-saigonese air intervention in cambodia, the sending of new contingents of vietnamese mercenaries of khmer origin to our country, the sending of thousands of tons of arms and other lethal weapons to lon nol transported in 12 big transport planes of the "hercules" type and 40 heavy lorries from saigon to phnom penh, not counting the impending arrival of armed contingents and warships and the air intervention by the u.s. satellite thailand.

this is what nixon calls his "desire for peace" and "military disengagement" of the u.s.a. from indo-china.

in his cynical speech at san clemente on june 30, nixon did not even conceal from the world his true plan of paying and forcing other satellite countries to go to cambodia to aid lon nol in fighting the resistance of the khmer people. in that speech he said in effect: "we will encourage and support the efforts of third countries who wish to furnish cambodia with troops or material."

concerning viet nam, nixon revealed just a few days ago in a televised interview that the yankee forces will remain in south viet nam for a sufficiently long time so as to compel the patriotic vietnamese to accept a negotiated solution of the viet nam problem, in other words, an evil compromise with u.s. imperialism and even with the traitorous thieu-ky clique.

in this regard, the vietnamese people, through the voice of their legitimate authorities, have just made it known that they do not accept and will never accept this evil compromise or an "american-style peace".

the solutions to the three problems of cambodia, viet nam and laos are indicated very clearly in the solemn declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and in the speeches made by the heads of the four delegations of the three indo-chinese peoples at the opening and closing sessions of that historic conference.

nixon and his valets must cease to cherish vain illusions in view of the unshakable will of the khmer, laotian and vietnamese peoples who will not cede to american imperialism and its accomplices, including japanese militarism, any of their inalienable national rights.

no talk, no negotiation and no conference is conceivable except on the basis of the very precise, legitimate and non-negotiable demands put forward in the declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples.

no matter what nixon and his mercenaries may do in the military field against these peoples, and no matter how they escalate their iniquitous and barbarous war against them, no matter what despicable manoeuvres the seato -- this "paper tiger" may resort to, we khmer, vietnamese and laotian peoples, strengthened by their own forces, courage, ability and sacrifices, strengthened by the support of the fraternal arab, african,

latin american, asian peoples and the friendly socialist, progressive and anti-imperialist peoples in europe and other parts of the world and, above all, strengthened by the aid which is so important and the support which is so powerful rendered by the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea, cannot be defeated and will succeed sooner or later in completely sweeping away u.s. imperialism and its accomplices from our indo-china.

venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung has rightly said:

"u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle. in the world of today, who actually fears whom? it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world. it becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind. innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

the khmer people in their heroic struggle for national salvation and the liberation of their fatherland are guided by this very correct thought of chairman mao which is like a beacon illuminating the road for all the peoples in our third world who are menaced by and subjected to aggression and oppression by american imperialism.

the massive invasion of the yankee troops and mercenaries of nixon, far from demoralizing the khmer people, has on the contrary aroused them to toughen themselves to face the imperialist enemy and the local traitors. in two months alone, our people succeeded in liberating completely five provinces: stung treng, kratie, rattanakiri, mundolkiri and preah vihear; and in liberating partially the following ten provinces: siemreap, oddar meanchey, battambang, koh kong, pursat, kompong chhnang, kompong speu, kompong cham, kompong thom and prey veng.

the remaining provinces, that is svay rieng, kandal, takeo and kampot, appear to be completely colonized by the 40,000 troops of the saigonese puppets thieu-ky, but these occupiers control our four provinces only on the surface. in the countryside, in the mountains, our people's forces have taken root and the administration of the n.u.f.k. is established in a number of villages in which the saigonese mercenaries dare not venture. they are entrenched in the cities. but their acts of gangsterism have roused all the citizens against them.

to sum up, the invasion of cambodia by the imperialist forces of nixon is a complete fiasco which will become ever more apparent as such in the coming months.

that is why nixon is trying to find his "salvation" through u thant of the u.n.o. and some other accomplices of the so-called free world, who are stepping up diplomatic intrigues to induce our people to accept a so-called peaceful solution of the cambodian problem.

but our people represented by the n.u.f.k. reiterate that, like the heroic fraternal people of viet nam, they do not and will never accept a "pax americana", and reject and will

reject categorically all negotiations or conference which try to legitimatize the traitorous regime of lon nol and realize a partition of cambodia.

our people, their n.u.f.k., their royal government of national union and their army of national liberation are fighting and will fight in a spirit of making no retreat and accepting no compromise until the khmer fatherland is completely liberated from their local, american, saigonese and bangkok oppressors and, together with the fraternal peoples of laos and viet nam, until the american imperialists and their satellites and lackeys are totally swept out of the whole of our indo-china.

the numerous friends of our people, and above all the nations whose governments have nobly accorded their official recognition to the royal government of national union of cambodia, can rest assured that the n.u.f.k. will never disappoint them, and that its people and national liberation army "dare and will always dare to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country" and that the people of the "small cambodia" will triumph over the aggression by the u.s. "huge monster".

it is in this conviction that i allow myself to propose a warm toast

to the health and longevity of his excellency venerated and beloved chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of his close comrade-in-arms respected vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of the greatest and most faithful friend of the khmer people, his excellency respected premier chou en-lai,

to the health of mesdames mao tsetung, lin piao and chou en-lai,

to the health of the esteemed national authorities of the p.r.c. present here and their wives,

to the health of the esteemed representatives of the d.p.r.k, the d.r.v.n., the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n, the laotian patriotic front and their wives,

to the health of the esteemed diplomatic representatives of the states, nations and peoples who are friendly to both the people's republic of china and the cambodia of the n.u.f.k, and their wives,

to the health of the dear chinese brothers and sisters present here, and

to the health of all our common friends present here exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation glory to the people's republic of china exclamation

prosperity and well-being to the great chinese people exclamation

long live the indestructible khmer-chinese friendship, solidarity and unity exclamation

long live the common anti-imperialist front of the khmer,

chinese, korean, vietnamese and laotian peoples exclamation

long live the militant solidarity of the peoples of the world exclamation

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Other Foreign Guests See Sports Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1970)

the foreign ministry and the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china sponsored a sports performance at the capital indoor stadium here this evening in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and madame sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; and comrades and friends from various countries now in peking.

leading members of central organs tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, chiang ching, huang yung-sheng, yeh chun, li hsien-nien, li tso-peng, chiu hui-tso and kuo mo-jo accompanied the distinguished guests on the occasion.

an atmosphere of warm friendship between the chinese people and the people of cambodia, viet nam, laos and korea and the revolutionary people of other countries prevailed at the magnificent capital indoor stadium, which were decorated with huge streamers inscribed "warm welcome to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

when samdech and madame norodom sihanouk, prime minister and madame penn nouth and others appeared on the rostrum in the company of tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, chiang ching, huang yung-sheng, yeh chun and others, the more than 20,000 people in the stadium rose to their feet and clapped their hands for a long time in warm welcome of samdech sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests and comrades and friends from various countries.

seeing the performance on invitation were also:

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and madame bui tan linh;

huynh anh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china;

sanan soutthichak, member of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front;

hyun joon kouk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame hyun joon kouk;

princes norodom sihamoni, norodom norindrapong and norodom yuvaneath, sons of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom ketn kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; dr. ngo hou, member of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union of cambodia; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea, and madame ang kim khoan; and other distinguished cambodian guests;

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia and member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party;

thakin pe tint, member of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of burma and member of the central committee of the party;

ton quang phiet, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association;

the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance;

the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance;

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in china, and madame jovan andoni;

octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the rumanian embassy in china;

american friends frank coe and sol adler;

djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and madame djawoto;

kinkazu saionji, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers bureau, and madame kinkazu saionji.

full of vigour and vitality, chinese sportsmen gave a thrilling performance of gymnastics and table tennis, basketball and volleyball games.

after the performance, samdech and madame sihanouk, prime minister and madame penn nouth, charge d'affaires ad interim and madame bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim huynh ann, sanan soutthichak, and ambassador and madame hyun joon keuk, together with tung pi-wu, chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng and others went into the arena and cordially shook hands with the sportsmen and sportswomen, coaches and referees amidst the music of "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and a thunderous ovation. samdech sihanouk presented a silver cup to the sportsmen and had a cordial talk with them. together they posed for photographs.

also present were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress: chuang hsi-chuan, wu yu-hsun, chen chi-yu, mao yi-sheng and hsieh fu-min; and

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: wang hsin-ting, huang chih-yung, chang chih-ming, li yao-wen, ma wen-po, chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chen teh-ho, tsao cheng, fu chih-hang, chao cheng-hung, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng, wang an-chu, kao li-hsing, fang yi, liu ta-yu, kuo lu, han wei-min, huang tso-chen, li chi-huang and ting hsi-lin.

diplomatic envoys from various countries were also present.

Put Phnom Penh Traitors in Dock of History, Says Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

the "people's daily" publishes on july 8 a commentator's article entitled "put the phnom penh traitors in the dock of history". full text follows:

the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique which relies on the bayonet of u.s. imperialism to prolong its feeble existence, has recently staged a farce in phnom penh. they went so far as to have "tried in absentia" samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and the respected and beloved leader of the cambodian people and, calling white black, framed a charge of "treason" against him. this is a manifestation of the awful dread of the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs for the cambodian people's revolutionary forces.

as is clear to all, it is this very gang of u.s. imperialist running dogs, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, who are guilty of high "treason" against cambodia. it is they who, performing the will of their american master, have staged the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and destroyed the independence and neutrality of cambodia. it is they who have carried out appalling massacres of the cambodian people and vietnamese nationals in cambodia and incurred heavy debts in blood. it is they who have let the wolves in by introducing the u.s. aggressor troops and south vietnamese and thai puppet troops into cambodia to savagely tramp upon its territory and repress its people in cold blood. it is they who have impudently acted as a tool of aggression for u.s. imperialism in vainly trying to turn cambodia into a u.s. military base and colony and have thus plunged the cambodian nation into abysmal catastrophe. the cambodian people will never forgive this gang of scums of the nation who have perpetrated towering crimes and who can never whitewash their heinous crimes no matter what tricks they may resort to.

our great leader chairman mao said: "i hold that it is bad as far as we are concerned if a person, a political party, an army or a school is not attacked by the enemy, for in that case it would definitely mean that we have sunk to the level of the enemy. it is good if we are attacked by the enemy,

since it proves that we have drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves. it is still better if the enemy attacks us wildly and paints us as utterly black and without a single virtue; it demonstrates that we have not only drawn a clear line of demarcation between the enemy and ourselves but achieved a great deal in our work."

u.s. imperialism and its running dogs harbour bitter hatred for the cambodian people's cause against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they frenziedly revile samdech norodom sihanouk because he has consistently pursued a policy of independence, peace, neutrality and democracy, a policy safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity, because he is loyal to his motherland and people and has led the cambodian people to resolutely resist u.s. imperialist aggression, and because he actively supports the vietnamese and laotian peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and has made outstanding contribution to the cause of the peoples of indo-china, asia and africa to unite against imperialism. the more wildly the enemy reviles, the more it shows that the cambodian people's revolutionary cause is just; moreover, it also shows that the cambodian people's forces are swiftly growing and progressing and that samdech norodom sihanouk enjoys the warm support and love of the broad masses of the cambodian people.

the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a solemn statement on july 3 strongly denouncing the lon nol-sirik matak clique for the farce of "trial in absentia" it staged in phnom penh recently and declaring that the phnom penh traitorous clique will be brought before a people's tribunal when the day of final victory comes. today, in response to the march 23 call of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, the cambodian people have taken up arms and victoriously unfolded a great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the flames of people's war are raging in the three indo-chinese countries. the day will surely come when the cambodian and other indo-chinese peoples will send the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs lon nol, sirik matak and their ilk to the gallows exclamation

CHINA AND CONGO

New Ambassador of People's Republic of Congo Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

pascal okyemba, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of the congo to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking today.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Head of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Berlin for Home

(NCNA-English Berlin, Jul. 6, 1970)

chou hua-min, head of the government delegation* of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by kurt fenske, vice-minister for foreign economy of the german democratic republic.
end item

* government trade delegation.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

a french government delegation led by andre bettencourt, minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of planning and territorial development, arrived here by plane this evening for a friendly visit on the invitation of the chinese government.

among those who welcomed the delegation at the airport were lo kuei-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; tao chi, vice-minister of communications; and wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

tang hai-kuang, deputy director of the department of west europe of the chinese foreign ministry, and etienne manac'h, french ambassador to china, accompanied the delegation from shanghai to peking.

present at the airport were diplomatic officials of the french embassy in china.

MALAYSIA

Sarawak People's Armed Forces Score New Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1970)

the heroic sarawak people's armed forces have recently scored new victories by smashing the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations and taking the initiative in attacking the enemy, according to a kuching report.

according to sarawak press reports, the people's armed forces mounted a fierce attack at two vessels of the rahman-razak puppet clique near sarikei in the third division of sarawak on june 29. they killed or wounded seven reactionary officials and members of the enemy's "security forces". after the victorious attack, they moved away in safety.

meanwhile, according to a recent report of the radio "voice of malayan revolution", the sarawak people's armed forces, with the support of the masses, have surmounted various difficulties in their valiant counter-attacks against the puppet troops and police of the rahman-razak clique and the indonesian reactionary troops, inflicting casualties on the enemy. following the successful ambush against the enemy in sarikei area at the end of last february, the sarawak people's armed forces smashed the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaign. on march 19, they mounted two attacks on the patrols of the puppet security forces at nonok area, killing and wounding a number of enemy troops. earlier, they launched three successful attacks on the enemy on march 14 and 15.

the radio said: "the sarawak people's armed forces, who are daring to struggle and to win, will surely grow in strength and win final victory so long as they are guided by mao tsetung thought, rely on the masses and persist in a protracted people's war."

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Victories of Malayan National Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a broadcast on july 4 hailed the victories scored continuously by the courageous and resourceful malayan national liberation army in baling, kroh and the northeastern part of kedah state, malaya.

the radio said that a certain unit of the 12th detachment of the malayan national liberation army, fighting staunchly in the border areas of perak and kedah states, waged a series of attacks at the enemy from the end of may to early june. they dealt heavy blows at the enemy and captured a quantity of arms, ammunition and other military supplies.

the radio said: on may 30, the malayan national liberation army laid mines near an enemy camp at baling on the highway leading to kroh. the mines hit two enemy patrols, causing some casualties. the surviving enemy men were thrown into such a confusion that they shot at each other. in all, the enemy lost more than 20 men killed or wounded.

the radio said that on june 3, the fighters of the 12th detachment of the national liberation army laid an ambush at kroh area. as soon as a patrol of the rahman-razak clique entered the ambush area, the fighters opened fire. after more than one hour of fierce fighting, they killed 9 enemy men, wounded 12 others and captured a quantity of arms and other equipment.

the radio said that the fighters of a certain unit of the malayan national liberation army active in the border areas in the northeastern part of kedah state used mines on june 2 to kill intruding enemy troops. on that day, a team of enemy troops guided by two spies entered into the forests. on their way, they trod on mines which killed and wounded nine enemy men including one officer.

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Condemns New Aggressive Scheme of US and Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in a commentary on july 4 strongly denounced u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism for their new manoeuvres of aggression.

the commentary said: the "automatic extension" of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" flagrantly announced by nixon and the sato government on june 22 is a new step taken by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to intensify the revival of japanese militarism and the expansion of their aggression in asia and is a serious provocation against the people of asia and the world.

the commentary said: the so-called japan-u.s. "security treaty" is a treaty of aggressive military alliance between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. u.s. imperialism has used this treaty to foster japanese militarism and turn japan into the biggest u.s. military base and nuclear base in asia for wars of aggression in the region.

the commentary said, "the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have expanded the aggressive military alliance to serve first of all u.s. aggression against and enslavement of the asian people. having continuously suffered serious defeats in asia, u.s. imperialism is eager to use japanese militarism as a shock force in its aggressive pursuits in asia. u.s. imperialism has also tried to rig up a counter-revolutionary military alliance under its manipulation, with japanese militarism as its core and embracing all u.s. running dogs and puppets in asia. it is attempting to maintain its neo-colonial rule in asia through the ferocious means of using asians to fight asians."

the commentary said, "to realize its old dream of the 'greater east asia co-prosperity sphere', japanese militarism on its part has energetically intensified its military collusion with u.s. imperialism, taken a direct hand in indo-china, participated in u.s. imperialism's military provocation in korea and stretched its aggressive claws to south korea and the chinese territory taiwan province, serving u.s. imperialism in its new military adventure in asia."

the commentary said, "the criminal acts of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have been resolutely opposed by the people of china, korea and the three indo-chinese countries and indignantly denounced by the people of other asian countries, by the japanese people, american people and the people all over the world."

in conclusion, the commentary said, "the sinister scheme of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is doomed to failure. asia today is no longer the asia in the thirties or forties. the powerful socialist china which possesses modern industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defence is playing a decisive role in the future of asia and the world. the people's revolutionary forces in various asian countries have become stronger than ever before. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries dare to launch a new war in asia, they would only meet a complete failure. the malayan people who have a tradition of protracted armed struggle against the occupation by japanese fascism and the colonial rule by british imperialism strongly denounce the criminal intrigue of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and are determined to struggle together with the people of all other asian countries for smashing the new war adventure by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries."

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Banquet to Celebrate 10th Anniversary of Sino-Korean Agreement on Cooperation in Science

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 5, 1970)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a banquet here yesterday evening to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on co-operation in science between the academies of sciences of china and the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the banquet were kim kwan sup, acting chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, pak kwan oh, acting president of the korean academy of sciences, kim boon dan, vice-president of the academy of medical sciences of korea, chun myung soo, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and responsible members of departments concerned.

li yun-chuan and pak kwan oh spoke at the banquet. they expressed warm congratulations on the development of the cooperation in science between china and korea.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

a chinese feature film, "heroic sons and daughters", was shown after the banquet.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1970)

the polish government trade delegation led by m. dmochowski left peking for home by plane on july 5.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and others. eugeniusz wisniewski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the polish embassy in china, was also present.

SAIGON FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

US Imperialism and Flunkeys Hold Sinister Meeting in Saigon

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

u.s. secretary of state rogers held in saigon recently a sinister meeting with a number of u.s. imperialist flunkeys for hatching new plots to expand the war of aggression in cambodia and the whole indo-china, according to saigon reports.

after concluding a seato "council" meeting in manila, rogers hurriedly flied to saigon to call together the "foreign ministers" of south korea, thailand, australia and new zealand -- all u.s. accomplices in the aggressive war in viet nam -- for a two-day sinister meeting with the "foreign minister" of the saigon puppet clique to hatch plots for further expanding u.s. aggression against cambodia and the whole indo-china.

the saigon sinister meeting stagemanaged by u.s. imperialism issued a final communique at its closing session yesterday. representing defeat as victory, the communique expressed "satisfaction with the success" in u.s. imperialist aggression on cambodia. it said that u.s. operations in cambodia "did not represent any intention to expand the viet nam war". while it is a plain fact that after staging the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat under the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the treacherous lon nol-sirik matak clique let in the aggressors and in consequence completely destroyed the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of cambodia, the communique spread the slander that "the only threat... came from the other side" and expressed "full support" for the lon nol-sirik matak clique. it extolled the "djakarta conference" which was convened in the service of u.s. imperialism's aggression against cambodia and the "friendly relations" between the cambodian rightist clique and the puppet cliques of south viet nam and thailand. these outcries may well serve as an open exposure of the evil purpose of the meeting -- to plot further expansion of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indo-china.

a usis report from saigon yesterday admitted that "cambodia was a key subject" at the sinister meeting. "rogers told the july 5-6 conference that the united states is prepared to provide both military and economic assistance to cambodia (the rightist clique)," the report said, adding: he "expressed the hope" that the stooges at the conference "will give serious thought to how they can help" the cambodian rightist clique.

the communique tried hard to cover up u.s. imperialism's crime of expanding its war of aggression in indo-china and encourage the four u.s. imperialist lackeys in the aggression against viet nam "to continue the close cooperation which has existed" among them and their "effective support" to the saigon

SEATO

US Uses SEATO for Expansion of Aggressive War in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1970)

the 15th annual meeting of the council of ministers of the aggressive southeast asian treaty organization under u.s. imperialist manipulation was held in manila on july 2 and 3. u.s. imperialism energetically made use of the meeting to carry out its "nixon doctrine" of "using asians to fight asians", insisting on expanding the war of aggression in indo-china, according to manila reports.

the meeting was held at a time when u.s. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeats in the cambodian battlefield and is compelled to announce the "withdrawal of troops" from cambodia and when it spreads the smokescreen of "peace talks". but the speech of u.s. secretary of state rogers at the meeting and his sinister activities show clearly that the so-called "troop withdrawal" and "peace talks" are only a fraud.

rogers asserted at the meeting on july 2 that u.s. imperialism will continue to act wildly in indo-china. he said, "the air strikes will continue ... in support of the lon nol government and south viet nam. additional military aid will be provided cambodia".

at the meeting, rogers insisted that its lackeys in asia should collude with each other to fight at the forefront in expanding the war of aggression in indo-china. he said that "a logical and sensible response to a common danger" is "the growing spirit of cooperation between cambodia and its neighbours -- south viet nam, thailand and laos" and that the dispatch of troops by the south viet nam puppet clique and the thanom puppet clique of thailand to support the tottering lon nol-sirik matak clique demonstrates the "spirit of cooperation" welcomed by the united states.

to encourage the thanom puppet clique of thailand to provide cannon-fodder for the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against cambodia, rogers held special talks on july 3 with thanat khoman, foreign minister of the thanom clique to discuss the question of funds for the accomplices taking part in invasion of cambodia. quoting american sources after the talks, western news agencies reported that "american funds already earmarked for cambodia would instead be used to finance the moving of thai troops into cambodia" and "thailand was expected to send combat troops into cambodia shortly".

the seato meeting communique openly peddles the "nixon doctrine" and calls on the u.s. lackeys to strengthen their "cooperation" and "common efforts" in enlarging the war of aggression in indo-china.

the communique said that cambodia had "no choice but to resist the use of force with force".

to hide the aggressive military nature of this sinister meeting, rogers even brazenly played the "peace talks" trick and advertized the so-called "political solution" of the indo-chinese question. this once again exposes the u.s. imperialist intention of using the counter-revolutionary tactics of military aggression and political deception against the indo-chinese people.

but this u.s.-manipulated aggressive military bloc has begun falling apart long ago. this year, pakistan again did not sent an official delegation to the meeting and made public that it did not take part in the drafting of the communique nor add its signature to it. france again refused to attend the meeting.

the u.s. dispatch of a huge force to invade cambodia has failed to save the lon nol-sirik matak clique from its doom. having suffered disastrous defeat now, the united states has again flaunted the torn flag of the "nixon doctrine" in an attempt to use its lackeys to save itself and to continue to expand the war of aggression in indo-china. since it has failed to save itself by its own action, there is no possibility that the u.s. lackeys can succeed in this. in face of the powerful revolutionary storm of the three indo-chinese peoples it will certainly meet with more disastrous defeats.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Tanzanian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1970)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met i.m. kaduma, head of the tanzanian shipping delegation and principal secretary of the ministry of communications, transport and labour, and members of the delegation: a. tandau, general secretary of the national union of tanganyika workers, j.m.a. gwao, assistant administrative secretary of the headquarters of the tanganyika african national union, and n.l. buhatwa, tanzanian general manager of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company.

the delegation is here to attend the fourth meeting of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company.

vice-premier li hsien-nien had a cordial and friendly talk with the tanzanian guests.

among those present on the occasion were tao chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, and leading members of the departments concerned, including tung hua-min and ho ying.

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talk with Heads of Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1970)

Li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, held a talk this afternoon with amir habib jamal, head of the tanzanian government delegation and minister for finance, and e.h.k. mudenda, head of the zambian government delegation and minister of development and finance.

the talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the chinese side were leading members of the departments concerned: fang yi, chi peng-fei, kuo lu, kung ta-fei, chen mu-hua, li hsuan, pu ke, chin hui, tsui ping and lu hsueh-chien;

present on the tanzanian side were the members of the delegation: j.m. kusinde, r.s. wambura, c.d. msuya, e.i.m. mtei, i.m. kaduma, a.g.i. shayo, f. kalambo, s.t. maliti, j.o. lweno, h.l.t. chopeta, m.m. ngandaku, l. mfatila and m.t. kibwana; and

present on the zambian side were the members of the delegation: a.m. milner, e.g. kasonde, p.j. chisanga, j.b. zulu, g. jere, e.a. kashita, l.e. kawesha, b.d. chilesne, r.g. mapulanga, v. krishnadasan, s. chibuye, s.k. mwenechanya and a.s. kasanya, and a.s. mweemba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in china.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1970)

Li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming the tanzanian government delegation led by amir habib jamal, minister for finance, and the zambian government delegation led by e.h.k. mudenda, minister of development and finance.

also present at the banquet were:

r.s. wambura, member of the tanzanian government delegation and tanzanian ambassador to china, and members of the tanzanian embassy in china; a.s. mweemba, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in china, and other members of the embassy; and ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china, tanzania and zambia. vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister mudenda spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien warmly praised the victories and successes achieved by the tanzanian people under the leadership of president nyerere and the zambian people under the leadership of president kaunda in their struggles to oppose imperialism and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, in eliminating the economic influence of colonialism and in developing their national economies through self-reliance.

he said: "in international affairs, the tanzanian government and the zambian government have always upheld justice, opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the national liberation movements in asia and africa, thus making positive contributions to the cause of the afro-asian people's unity against imperialism and winning the praise and admiration of the afro-asian countries and peoples."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, the 700 million chinese people, in warm response to the call of our great leader chairman mao, are determined to build our socialist motherland into a still more consolidated and stronger state and to make still greater contributions in supporting the three indo-chinese peoples and the peoples of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world in their revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and in supporting the oppressed peoples and nations in their just struggle to win national liberation and safeguard national independence, thus fulfilling our proletarian internationalist duty."

vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke highly of the all-round and satisfactory development of the friendly relations and co-operation between china and tanzania and zambia on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. he said: "we have always sympathized with and supported each other in our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we have always co-operated with and helped each other in the cause of building our respective countries. in recent years, thanks to the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of our three countries, our economic and technical co-operation has greatly developed, and positive results have been achieved. the survey for the tanzania-zambia railway has already been completed and satisfactory progress has been made in the preparations for the railway construction. the scheme of imperialism and its agents to sabotage the cooperative efforts of our three countries in building this railway has failed ignominiously. i am convinced that the present visit to china by the government delegation of tanzania led by his excellency minister jamal and the government delegation of zambia led by his excellency minister mudenda and their participation in the talks on matters related to the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway will surely promote the further development of the friendship between the chinese people and the tanzanian and zambian peoples and the friendly relations and co-operation between our three countries. our tanzanian and zambian friends may rest assured that in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, the chinese people will remain forever the reliable friends of the tanzanian and zambian peoples."

minister mudenda said that there existed a deep-rooted friendship between the people of tanzania, zambia and china. this friendship confounded the exploiters and oppressors of people.

he warmly praised the role played by the chinese people in supporting the struggle for the total liberation of all the oppressed peoples the world over. he pointed out that on the african continent large areas were still occupied by fascists and imperialists. he said: "our commitment ... in this regard is same as yours -- to eliminate the oppressor from our continent. we strongly support similar efforts which are now under way in asia and latin america. we uphold the heroic struggle that is going on in asia today. we feel that it will not be long before the people of north america and europe realise the truth and also join us in stamping out exploitation, imperialism and colonialism."

he said: "in our common struggle against these enemies, your country, party and people have resolved to assist us build the railway. we strongly appreciated the friendly thinking behind this decision and we are extremely thankful to the great leader chairman mao tsetung, the people and the party of the people's republic of china." he pointed out that the dedication to duty shown by the chinese people in building the project was unparalleled.

minister mudenda said: "the peoples of our three countries share the principles of self-reliance." "when we seek international assistance we do so in the full knowledge that our comrades will do their best to assist us assist ourselves."

minister mudenda warmly praised the chinese people for their successes in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work. he conveyed the fraternal greetings to the chinese people from the tanzanian people and president nyerere and from the zambian people and president kaunda.

also present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, chung yu-yi, hsieh huai-teh, feng hsi-ku, chiao kuan-hua, tai kuo-liang, wang hai-jung, kuo lu, han wei-min, li hsin, chiao pei-shih, chen shu-huai and ting hsi-lin; chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, and chinese engineers and technicians who worked in tanzania and zambia.

diplomatic envoys of african and arab countries to china also attended on invitation.

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JAPAN AND TAIWAN

The Japan-Chiang Black Conference

by

Shih Chün-yü

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, July 12, 1970)

The black conference of the so-called Japan-Chiang "Cooperation Committee" held in Tokyo recently was a three-level conference.

The first level consists of people who did not attend the conference formally but who directed it from behind the scene: US Secretary of State Rogers who rushed to Tokyo after the SEATO Conference.

The second level consists of people who formally conducted the conference and were representatives of Japanese militarism. This group includes: Big Japanese war criminals Nobusuke Kishi, Mitsujiro Ishii, etc., and the current Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi.

The third level consists of representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the delegation of the South Korean Pak Chung Hee clique which attended the black conference for the first time as "observers."

This black conference was held once every year in the past and this was the 15th conference. The characteristic of this year's conference is that it further exposes Japanese militarism's ambition of outward aggression and expansion.

At the end of last year the Sato-Nixon joint communique openly clamored that Taiwan was "an extremely important factor" in Japan's security. In this black conference the Japanese reactionaries again issued an anti-Chinese clamor and attacked the stand of four principles concerning Sino-Japanese trade set forth by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

In the meantime the Japanese Foreign Ministry issued a "Foreign Affairs Blue Book" which showed its ambitions toward Taiwan, Korea and Indo-China and even openly clamored that Japan will "actively fulfill its daily increasing international missions."

These facts indicate that Japanese militarism is openly interfering with our internal affairs and attempting to annex our territory of Taiwan province and extend its demoniac claws to Korea and other parts of Asia in an attempt to revive its old dream of "Greater Asian Sphere of Co-Prosperity."

Japanese, Chiang and Korean delegates sat together and talked about the "joint defense of Asia" after the "automatic renewal" of the Japan-US military pact. This is clearly a step taken by US imperialism to use Japan as the center to make up an Asian counter-revolutionary military alliance through the Northeastern Asian Military Alliance which was formed a long time ago.

Such frenzied instigation of Japanese militarism by US imperialism to expand in various parts of Asia constitutes a serious threat to the independence and security of various nations of Asia.

In addition to serving as US imperialism's gendarme in Asia Japanese militarism has other evil designs. It is trying to retread the old road of aggression against Asia. Apart from resolutely defeating US imperialism and driving it out of Asia, all awakened Asian peoples will also definitely and thoroughly destroy Japanese militarism.

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